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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 47 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"STIFLING ALL PUBLIC LIFE IN COUNTRY"

Bombay Commercial Bodies Decide To Protest Against Ordinance Raj

FAINT-HEARTS GO INTO VOLUNTARY "EXILE"

Manu Subedar To Preside At The Meeting

Inspite of the threat of "non-co-operation" held out by Mr. B. N. Karanjia, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Committee of the Chamber at a meeting held on Wednesday evening, finally decided to convene a meeting of the mercantile community of Bombay to protest against the Ordinance regime.

MR. MANU SUBEDAR TO PRESIDE

The meeting will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall or any other public hall in Bombay on Tuesday March 8, under the Presidentship of Mr Manu Subedar, the Vice-President of the Chamber.

All the ex-Presidents of the Chamber are to be approached and requested to move or make speeches in support of the principal resolutions to be passed on the day.

TREMBLING IN THEIR SHOES

Some of the senior members of the Chamber who fear that Government will not allow the meeting to be held are alarmed at the decision. A few of them are likely to plead inability to attend the meeting on the ground of honest difference of opinion, while some who may not like to displease the conveners of the meeting are said to be anxious to conveniently go out of Bombay "to fulfil important social and business engagements."

FULLY REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

Yet the meeting will be fully representative of over 30 mercantile associations in Bombay who have unquestionably large business interests in Bombay.

To a "Chronicle" representative who asked one such member whether he would not feel sorry if some of the old and prominent members non-co-operated with the meeting, he said: "In these days how can you call anybody prominent if he is afraid to give expression to his honest views which is the elementary right of every citizen. In my opinion a junior member will be considered even more prominent for fearlessly insisting on his right of speech."

These words can be said to indicate the spirit that is dominating the conveners of the meeting. Already Mr. Manu Subedar the President-elect of the meeting has received a lengthy list of speakers who have consented to speak on the occasion. The list includes the names of Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, Mr. Ramchandra, and a host of other businessmen.

Most of the Associations who were signatories to the requisition to convene the meeting were represented at the meeting of the Committee of the Chamber on Wednesday. Among those present were Mr. Manu Subedar, who readily consented to preside and Mr. Mathradas Mattani, Mr. Purshottam Jivandas and Mr. Durgadutt Savalka.

NOT IN THE PICTURE.

Notable absentees were:—
Mr B. N. Karanjia, President of the Chamber.
Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
Sir Chunilal V. Mehta.
Mr. Valchand Hirachand.
Mr. Laljee Naranjee and
Mr. L. R Tairsee

The Committee without much discussion unanimously decided to convene the meeting and adopted the resolutions which had been previously drafted.

STIFLING ALL PUBLIC LIFE.

The principal resolution condemns the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi and the promulgation of the Ordinances "of so drastic a character as to stifle all legitimate activity and to place the liberty of every citizen at the absolute discretion of the executive and to cause serious disturbance to the trade and industry of the country in general and of this city in particular, intensifying the already widespread economic distress.

RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The resolution further declares that the only solution of the Indian problem lies "in the immediate and unconditional release of all imprisoned under the recent repressive measures and the prompt inauguration of a Constitution acceptable to the country" Another important resolution exhorts "Every citizen to support Indian industries and enterprise and use Swadeshi goods."

YOUNG BLOODS TO THE FORE.

The decision of the Committee to hold the meeting is the outcome of continuous discussions during which the younger section endeavoured its best to carry with them the support of the more "influential and prominent" members. The latter however wanted to make quite sure that such a step would not involve the Chamber into conflict with the Government and it was decided to seek legal opinion. When the legal opinion was obtained they wanted Government's advise which provoked a most non-committal "do as you like" reply from Mr. Maxwell, Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

The reply of the Government settled the attitude of the senior members most of whom are likely to stay out.

HITLER'S NEW JOB

To Be Professor Of Pedagogy

"COMIC PROBLEM SOLVED"

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Berlin.—The comic problem of giving Herr Hitler the German citizenship so that he can become a Presidential candidate has been solved. Herr Hitler is to be appointed Professor of Political Pedagogy at Brunswick University. In order to meet the objections that the appointment is only a "camouflage", Herr Hitler is to deliver an address at the University on Wednesday.

Meantime the Reichstag reassembled this afternoon, for a few days' session, in which enormous public interest is being taken.

NAZI LEADER SUSPENDED.

The Nazi leader Goebbels attacked all and sundry in the Reichstag, not excluding President Hindenburg, whom he accused of having left the electors in lurch, and of being praised by party deserters.

The President of the chamber adjourned the sitting for half an hour after failure to restore order. Subsequently Goebbels was suspended for the rest of the sitting for insulting the head of the State.—Reuter.

PUNJAB'S LADY "DICTATOR" JAILED

Sikh Preacher Prefers Imprisonment

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

Shantadevi, 20th "Dictator" of the Punjab Congress Committee, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default two months' further imprisonment.

Sant Mangal Singh, a Sikh preacher has been ordered under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code to furnish security of Rs. 2.000 for one year or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for the same period. The accused preferred jail.

Multaniram, a Congress worker, has been served with a notice prohibiting him from participating in processions and meetings and also restraining him from going outside the municipal limits.—A.P.

Raising Laskars To Fight Against Government

EXCITEMENT AMONGST TRANS-FRONTIER TRIBES

PESHAWAR, Feb. 24.

Owing to the improved situation and the good behaviour of the inhabitants, restrictions under Section 144 are being withdrawn from Sadar, Matanni, Burjharisingh thanas in Peshawar Tahsil. They are still in force at present in Nahaqi and Badhber areas from which picketers have been recently drawn for work in Peshawar City.

There has been certain amount of excitement amongst the trans-Frontier tribes in Bajaur during the week owing to attempts of notorious firebrands such as the Fakir of Alinagar and Badshahgul (Haji of Turangzai's son) to raise lakars to fight against Government and the Nawab of Dir. Their efforts resulted in nothing more than numerous jirgas and such enthusiasm as they managed to arouse is gradually subsiding.

The situation in Dir has improved.—A.P.

PAINDA KHELS SURRENDER.

The Painda Khels have handed over to the Nawab of Dir all except two rifles they had captured and also some other property looted from levy posts, and have given him a written undertaking to remain quiet and obey his orders in future.—A. P.

Air Mail Leaves For London

KARACHI, Feb. 24.

The air mail left for London at 9-30 this morning.—A. P.

RS. 15 CRORES DROP IN TEN MONTHS

Analysis Of Bombay's Foreign Trade Statistics

Bombay, Feb. 22.

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports—for the month of January 1932 amounted to 16.76 crores showing an improvement of Rs. 4.99 crores, or 42 per cent. over the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year, but a fall of Rs. 35.28 lakhs, or 2 per cent. from the figures for the same month of the year 1930. The improvement of Rs. 4.99 crores is entirely due to larger shipments of gold. Exports of silver also increased. Imports of merchandise and treasure and exports of both Indian produce and foreign merchandise showed decreases.

FALL OF OVER A CRORE IN JANUARY.

Imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 4.54 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 1.11 crores, or nearly 20 per cent. as compared with the figures for January 1931 and of Rs. 3.08 crores or 40 per cent. as compared with those for January 1930. The decrease of Rs. 1.11 crores is brought about mainly

(Continued on page 7.)

Train Searched At Ahmedabad For Congress Literature

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

The Railway police searched this morning at Sabarmati Station the whole of the Viljapur local train coming to Ahmedabad, in connection, it is believed, with Congress literature, but nothing incriminating was found.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD CONGRESS DETENUE SERVED WITH DEPORTATION ORDER

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

Mr. Jugatram Dave, who is detained in the Sabarmati Jail under the Emergency Powers Ordinance has been served with an order deporting him to Lakhtar in Kathiawar under the Foreigners Act.—A. P.

Ahmedabad Congress Workers Released And Re-Arrested

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

Of the three Congress workers who were released on parole yesterday, two were re-arrested in the evening for breach of parole and the third gave attendance to the police, as required by the notice served on him.

Another Congress worker was released to-day on parole. One more boy coming from Kadi in Baroda State was arrested at Ahmedabad Station last night, while posting Congress bulletin.—A. P.

Ahmednagar's 24th "Dictator" Jailed

(From A Correspondent.)
AHMEDNAGAR, Feb. 24.

The 24th "dictator" was arrested at a meeting which he presided and addressed and where contraband salt was manufactured.

He was sentenced to three months' rigorous, and fined Rs. 20, or, one month in default.

NEW PRIME MINISTER OF KASHMIR

JAMMU, Feb. 23.

Lieut-Col. Colvin is expected to take over charge of the office of Prime Minister to-morrow from Raja Harkishen.—A. P.

(Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin has had extensive experience in the Political Department. In 1903 he was appointed Personal Assistant to the Resident in Hyderabad. He was A. G. G. in Central India in 1915 and six years later was appointed Political Agent at Baghelkhand. He was on foreign service as adviser to H.H. the Maharaja of Rewa in 1924 and has been Officiating Resident at Gwalior and Political Agent, E. R. States since April 1930.)

PERFECT QUIET IN KASHMIR

SRINAGAR, Feb. 24.

The Governor of Kashmir interviewed said that perfect quiet prevailed throughout the province and there was no apprehension of any further disturbance.

Jalaldin, who was recently released on bail, has been arrested again for breach of bail terms.—A.P.

COMMONS DEBATE ON INDIA ON MONDAY

Labour Believe Prevailing Conditions Are Due To Coercive Ordinances

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Labourites have chosen the occasion of the India Office vote on February 29 for a debate on the situation in India. Mr. Lansbury informs Reuter that the Labour Party desire the debate, because the prevailing conditions are largely due to the "drastic coercive ordinances.

INDIA OFFICE VOTE

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The India Office vote for 1932-33 which the House of Commons will debate on February 29 totals £114,610, the reduction of £74,890 compared with the present year and includes the reduction of £36,000 to £14,000 in the amount required in connection with the Round Table Conference.—Reuter

Bengal Council Passes Cr. L. Amendment Bill

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The Bengal Legislative Council to-day passed by 49 votes to 18 the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill of 1932.—A.P.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN CHAPEI AGAIN

Japanese Evacuate Shanghai

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Shanghai (12-40 p.m.)—Rain has damped the ardour of Chinese and Japanese troops to-day.

The Japanese contented themselves with attempting to blast out Chinese by sheer weight of explosives rather than hand to hand fighting; for example, eight bombing aeroplanes dropped 16 250-pounds bombs on Chinese positions in Klangwan with terrific detonations and clouds of earth where thrown up.

But the Chinese immediately replied with withering machine-gun and rifle-fire in anticipation of Japanese infantry advance. The latter, however, were rainsoaked and tired and were held back after the earlier unsuccessful attempt to dislodge Chinese front line.

JAPANESE EVACUATE SHANGHAI

The Japanese naval landing force attacked Chinese positions in North Chapei and severe fighting is in progress.

Sixteen thousand Japanese residents, still left in Shanghai are rapidly evacuating their homes and are departing for Japan.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

(5-11 a.m.).

Shanghai.—The Chinese and Japanese during a nightlong deluge of rain grimly consolidated their defences in anticipation of a new Japanese attack which after a delay began with the Japanese bombardment of the Klangwan race-course, accompanied by a systematic aerial bombing of the Chinese lines. The general Japanese advance started at 10 a.m. when the waiting infantry, tanks and armoured cars joined the battle which is now raging furiously.

The lull on the war-front last night was only broken by an intermittent battle of machine-guns.

"CHINESE READY FOR EVERYTHING."

The Chinese Staff Officer, interviewed by Reuter regarding the possible Japanese reinforcements, said that the Chinese were ready for everything.

LUNCHEON TO FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

In contrast to the Japanese cancellation of the Press permit to visit the Japanese lines, the Chinese Commander confidently invited the foreign correspondents to a luncheon at the Field Headquarters to-day.—Reuter.

"HUMAN BOMBS"

Instance Of Japanese Self-Sacrifice

LONDON, February 23.
8-55 p.m.

Shanghai.—An instance of Japanese self-sacrifice at Woosung was praised by General Uyeda in which three men acted as human bombs by binding high explosives to their bodies and flinging themselves against the Chinese barbed wire defences, thus clearing the gap for their comrades to follow.—Reuter.

IN TRUE CHICAGO STYLE

Masked Bandits Create Sensation In Paris

ESCAPE WITH 150,000 FRANCS FROM BANK

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Feb. 24.

Paris.—Armed bank dacoity in true Chicago style in which bandits escaped with 150,000 francs in bank notes created a midday sensation in Rue Lafayette.

Three masked men brandishing revolvers entered the bank and rushed towards the open safe used for current needs. An employee, who courageously tried to stop them, was wounded with a knife. The bandits grabbed a bundle of banknotes and escaped in a waiting motorcar. The excitement was all greater since only few hours earlier the bank collector had been robbed of 100,000 francs in the same vicinity.—Reuter.

FRENCH LADY MOTORIST'S TRAGIC END

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Feb. 24.

Paris.—Tragic accident marred the start of the feminine motorist from Paris to Saint Raphael when the 20 year-old Mademoiselle Friedrich was killed after the car had skidded and crashed into a tree.—Reuter.

Maulana Shaukat Ali In Lahore

LAHORE, Feb. 23.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, accompanied by three others, arrived here this morning 'en route' to Peshawar. Before leaving tomorrow night he hopes to meet local Muslim organisations.

Two volunteers were arrested on the charge of picketing foreign cloth shops in Bazar Hatta to-day.—A.P.

Vote Of Confidence In New Govt.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Paris.—The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the new Government by 309 votes to 262.—Reuter's Special.

"JAPAN RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR"

Withdrawal Of Ministers From Tokio Urged

LONDON, Feb. 23.

A declaration urging the Government to request the League Council immediately to cinsider the advisability of calling upon all members of the League and the signatories to the Peace Pact to withdraw their Ministers and Ambassadors from Tokio is issued to-night by the National Joint Council, representing the General Council of Trades Union Congress, the National Executive of the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Hope is expressed, however, that the withdrawal will not be necessary, and the manifestation of world opinion that the war must cease will not go unheeded by Japan.

The manifesto holds Japan responsible for the war, and states that if the nations of the world take no action to uphold the Covenant of the League, they will destroy this collective system of world law and shatter all hopes for the reduction of armaments in the West as well as the East.—Reuter.

JAPANESE STRATEGY CRITICISED

Lord Roberts' View Recalled

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

An expert criticism of Japanese strategy was voiced by Sir Ian Hamilton at the Regimental dinner in Manchester, he said that Chinese troops were brave, but not endowed with the "virtues of loyalty, integrity and discipline. It surprises us soldiers, that Japan should have selected as battlefield a crowded city where the value of leadership, discipline and marksmanship are all lost, and the struggle becomes one between two blind mobs."

He asserted that ever since the siege of Delhi in 1857 Lord Roberts had the perfect horror of storming a city, feeling that he would thus lose control over his forces. "I think he is right. This mess-up in Shanghai proves it."

GRUESOME SCENES AT WOOSUNG

Bodies Of Chinese Civilians

10-35 p.m.

Shanghai.—Reuter's special correspondents returning from a tour of battlefields at Woosung stated: they saw many bodies of Chinese civilians, one of which was that of a boy lying on roadside with hands tied behind the back, while outside a burned peasant home lay the bodies of a Chinese man and woman apparently shot dead when fleeing from the house.

AMERICAN AVIATOR SHOT DEAD.

A 27 year old American named Robert Short, the sole occupant of a Chinese aeroplane, was shot down by Japanese planes at Soochow, according to reports of the Chinese aviation authorities. Short who was fatally injured

(Continued on page 7.)

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Shareholder.

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N R6744

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned that the firm of Keshawlal Praladhdas, carrying on business at Malegaon District, Nasik, has been DISSOLVED from the 14th day of February, 1932, and the undersigned has been authorised by Mr. Praladhdas Chhotalal to sell all the goods belonging to the said firm and to make accounts and recover all the debts due to the said firm of Keshavlal Praladhdas. All persons owing moneys to the said firm should send the amounts due by them to the undersigned and if they will pay the same to any one else, they will be liable to pay over again to the undersigned.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1932.

VIRCHAND NEMIDAS.
4454

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAYANTIPRASAD TRIPATHI, the Special Manager appointed by the Court of Wards, Farukhabad, U. P. of the Estates of Nawab Ali Hasan Khan and Nawab Mohtada Khan has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

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Telegram: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
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REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Shingo Maru	17th Feb.	27th Feb.
Celebes, ,,	22nd ,,	9th Mar.
Shunko ,,	10th Mar.	24th ,,
Argun ,,	25th ,,	8th April
Hague ,,	8th April	19th ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LD
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MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|6 3|32.
D D 1|6 1|8.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8 Feb|15 March.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 5|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 15 Mar|15 April.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying D D 1|6 7|32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|16 Feb|March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 13|32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|8 May
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 385.
Banks Selling T T 384
Banks Buying T T 379.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 660
Banks Buying D D 680
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 65
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 132 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 122.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 100 1|8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 133 1/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 154 3|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 65 3/8

CROSS RATE—
New York—London 3.47 1/4 23rd inst.
Shanghai—London 2/0 24th instant.
Japan—London 1/11 5/8 23rd inst.
London—Paris 88.25 23rd inst.
London Belgium 25.00 23rd inst.
London—Switzerland 17.75 23rd inst.
London—Italy 66.75 23rd inst.
London—Berlin 14.59 23rd inst.
London—Holland 8.60 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.
Gold £6-0-0 22nd instant; £5-19-1 23rd instant.
Silver London Ready 19 13/16, 22nd instant; 19 1/16 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 20 22nd instant; 20 1/8 23rd instant.
Silver New York Ready closed. 22nd instant; 31 3/8 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Months 4 5/8 per cent. 22nd instant; 4 5/8 per cent. 23rd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 4 11/16 per cent. 22nd instant; 4 11/16 per cent. 23rd instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money:—
Call 4-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Receipts into Bombay—

In full-pressed bales.	Since 1st yesterday	Sep- this year
Khandesh	726	66294
Central India	922	32387
Barsi and Nagar	287	54775
Hyderabad-Gorani	171	14165
Berar	2344	129074
Central Provinces	457	47458
Total Oomras	4907	394153
Dholera ..		99061
N.W. Provinces	111	23027
Rajputana	251	35156
Sind-Punjab	851	99214
Broach	99	8906
Coompta and Dharwar ..		11290
Westerns-Northerns ..		13730
Cocoanada ..		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1895
Persian ..		955
American	9660	71933
Egyptian and African	46	61978
Comilla, Burma and other sorts ..		64
Total	15925	821067

Exports from Bombay—

In full-pressed bales.	yester- day	this year
Europe	300	35443
Japan and China	3323	418672
Coast Ports ..		20550
Up-country by Rail ..		77918
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		7334
Total	3623	559927

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

February, 24.

Hatipara, McLean, Karachi.
City of Venice, Lee, Liverpool.

LOADING
February 24.

Steamer Bankura for Busrah.
Steamer Berkenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Cariguino for Trieste.
Steamer Narkunda for London.

S. S. Hatipura: The B. I S N Company's steamer Hatipura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with ballast.

S. S. City of Venice:—The K N Company's steamer City of Venice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 22 passengers.

EXPORT
February, 24.

S. S. Mundra for Hull:—115 bags masoor dal, Ishwardas & Co. 200 bags myrabollams C. Jevanlal & Co.; 100 bags hemp, K. J. Kapadia & Co.; 624 bags groundnut, M. Bhuta & Co.

For Dunkirk:—62 bales goat hair, H. Hassan.

For Harve:—14 bags gum, K. Herjeevan & Co.

S. S. City of Venice for Liverpool:—1318 bags groundnut seeds, Birla Bros.; 3200 bags groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.; 4000 pkts. myrabolams, C. Gevenlal & Co.

For Dunkirk:—550 bales cotton, K. Devchand & Co.

S. S. President Van Bureo for New York:—140 bags gum, Danaji Mawji & Co; 384 bags gum, Cutaji Khetse & Co.

For Marseilles:—416 bags groundnuts, G. Bhimjee; 200 c/s. gum oilhanur, A. H. Mawjee & Co.

For Piracus:—8 c/s. gum oilhanur, Khona Bros.

S. S. Carignino for Trieste:—13012 groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 166640 bags groundnuts, K. Devchand & Co.; 667 bags gingelli seed, K. Devchand & Co.

For Venice:—45 bags gum oilhanur, E. Vallimohan & Co.; 1920 bags groundnut, K. Devchand & Co.; 667 bags groundnut, Ralli Bros.; 66 bags country silk waste Gosho Ltd.

S. S. Birkenfels for Hamburg, 50 bags bajree, T S. Tharn & Sons bags groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomersi; 2400 bags linseed, L. Drayfuse; 70 bags, gum, N. Moolee & Co.

For Brant:—500 bags bajree, T. S. Tharane & Sons.

For Rotterdam:—7511 bags groundnut oil cakes, A. Oomarsee 4000 bags, groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomarsee; 1280 bags linseed oil cake, H. V. Oomarsee.

For Antwerp:—800 bags, kardee seed, T. S. Tharan.

For New York:—266 bags, gum, M. Moolee & Co.

S. S. Narkoonda for London:—60 bags tarmeric, T. S. Tharanee & Sons.

S. S. Shingo Maru, for Osaka: 350 bales, Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trade; 300 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosho Kahushibai Kaisha.

For Kobe:—149 bales, Indian raw cotton, Kotab & Co.; 1200 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosho Kahushibi Kaisha; 219 bales Indian raw cotton, Nissho Co. Ltd.; 150 tons old steel and cast iron, Faize & Co.

For Moji:—100 bales, Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading; 200 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosho Kahushibi Kaisha.

For Yokohama:—250 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosho Kahushibi Kaisha.

For Najoya:—400 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosho Kahushibi Kaisha.

S. S. India for Genoa:—100 bales, Indian raw cotton Bhananji Karsondas & Co.

S. S. Tamastimaru for Kobe:—450 tons old iron, A. Popatlal & Sons; 138 bales cotton, M. Moolani

For Osaka:—200 tons cotton, M Moolani.

S. S. Yamagata Maru for Kobe: 1000 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 1000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 293 bales Indian raw cotton, V. Ladha & Co.; 100 bales Indian raw cotton Arian Khimji & Co.; 800 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosho Kaiushiki Kaisha; 27 bales? sandlewood oil M. B. Kaisha.

For Hongkong:—72 bags, gum bysaboal coarse, A. Abidoola & Sons; 18 jottles gum oilhanur, A. Abidoola & Sons.

For Nagasaki:—250 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading. z

For Nagoya:—600 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosho Kahushiki Kaisha.

For Yokohama: 200 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosho Kahushiki Kaisha, 200 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co., 100 bales Indian raw cotton, Nissho Co. Ltd., 100 bales Indian raw cotton, Kotab & Co.

ASSAM & REFORMS

A Plea For Second Chamber

ENFRANCHISING VOTERS' WIVES URGED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

The Indian Franchise Committee examined Assam witnesses today. Messrs. J. A. Dawson, C. S. Mullan and K. Cantlie, Government officials, gave evidence regarding technical aspects of the electoral problem.

Mr. Mocken Hull, representing the Tea Association, favoured adult franchise and urged that thirteen seats should be allotted for tea interests.

Mr. Sonadhan Das on behalf of the depressed classes, urged separate representation for the members of his community. Maulvi Mohamed Abdulla advocated the direct form of election for Mahomedans. Rai Bahadur Satish Chandra Dutt recommended household franchise and said that this scheme would give better representation to the poorer classes than the group system. He also favoured a Second Chamber, which, he thought more desirable in Assam than in any other province.

Kumar Pramathesh Chandra Barua, representing the Goalpara Zemindars' Association, urged that one seat should be allotted to Zemindars in the Upper Chamber and one in the Lower, this representation including Zemindars of Surma Valley. Mr. L. A. Roffey, Chairman of the Assam Branch of the European Association, opposed the group system, except so far as the tea garden population was concerned, on the ground of expense. The witness favoured enfranchising the wives of voters having the property qualification. Witness wanted two seats for Europeans in the Provincial Council. He added that the recommendations of the Indian Statutory Commission and the Assam Government were in favour of their being represented as an Association.—A. P.

dian raw cotton, Gosho Kahushiki Kaisha.

IMPORT
February 24.

S. S. Maloja, Agent M. M. & Co. from London:—14 bundle steel bars; 49 c/s cigaretts; 23 bundles W. I. tubes; 20 c/s. books; 14 c/s. cheese; 12 bkts haddocks 12 bas. kippers; 5 plg. sausages; 45 b/s. bacon; 20 bags meat; 5 c/s. toilet; 1 case motar car; 8 c/s. paint

From Gothenburg:—28 c/s. machinery.

From Gibraltar:—28 c/s. wine.

From Marseilles:—10 c/s. mineral; 6 c/s. Int. silver ware; 5 c/s. saecharue; 57 c/s. cotton embroidered with art silk; 10 c/s. Indigo; 46 cyl. colour; 5 c/s. chemical; 17 c/s. art silk yarn; 11 pks. asbestos; 10 c/s. steel bars; 14 c/s. olive oil; 7 c/s. machinery; 250 bags almonds; 10 c/s. liquor sirup; 25 kegs. animal colan; 105 b/s. motar car tyres; 47 c/s. cycle asscessorles; 4 c/s. cycle saffran; 5 c/s. glass heads.

S. S. Tratenfels, Agent Lionel Edwards & Co. from Hamburg:—447 kgs. chemicals; 220 c/s. machinary; 350 c/s. slates 5 c/s. hunting guns; 100 c/s. aloes; 2262 pieces timber; 172 c/s. glassware; 35 c/s. lithographic material; 1487 c/s. hardware; 75 c/s. gabloug goods; 48 casks Acida of lead; 12 c/s. clocks 8 c/s procelanware; 309 c/s. beer; 2963 gonges spieces; 543 c/s. statianere; 108 bundle rice bowls 35 c/s. milk; 60 c/s. electric appliances; 13 c/s. perfumerics; 4 c/s toilet; 245 casks colour; 668 c/s. whale oil; 18 bundle cannel fish; 8 c/s. rubber goods; 902 plates spelter; 12 c/s. toys; 10 c/s playing cards; 10 c/s. umbrella material; 31 c/s. paint; 42 c/s. photographic material; 62 barrals. mercury atlas flagoll; 24 plates caste stove.

From Bremen:—855 c/s. beer; 399 c/s. stationary; 159 c/s. glassware; 1933 c/s. hardware; 154 c/s rubber goods; 61 c/s. lamps; 142 bags broken tiles; 320 colls iron wire; 900 pieces timber; 20 colls steel wire.

From Antwerp:—304 c/s. stanary 4958; c/s. hardware; 6517 c/s. colour; 58 c/s. playing cards; 1272 c/s. chemicals; 250 c/s. chicory; 530 c/s. glass ware 368 rolls barbed wire; 120 c/s. cut tacks; 2025 c/s. vegetable products; 83 c/s. paint 127 bales cotton; 400 bags starch 50 c/s. salad oil; 9 c/s. machinary; 120 bags chalk; 19 c/s. cotton yarn; 133 c/s. printing material; 200 bags dextrine; 1450 d/bags farine; 20 kgs. sugar of lead; 50 c/s. milk 395 c/s. beer; 35 c/s. cheese; 50 c/s. artificial silk; 264 bundle channels.

From Port Said:—804 drums chemicals; 25 c/s. potatoes; 120 bags garlic; 450 bales cotton 100 c/s. beer.

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THE HINDUSTHAN LALPETH COLLIERY

OPENED IN 1928 AT

CHANDA, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BY PROPRIETORS :---

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Cotton Mills and Factories Earnestly Requested to extend their help by ordering their requirements in Coal from this Colliery to help further Development.

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THE MANAGER,

The Hindusthan Lalpeth Colliery,

CHANDA, C. P.

The New Child Of The Cinema

The Wrong Food And Training

Offered To Indian Screen Industry

(By Edmund Williams)

Mr. Edmund Williams of California and of the University of Paris, student of the world-renowned screen technician Eisentein and keen traveller, offers here his impressions of the screen industry in India.

After seeing several Indian films productions, and some of the work at the studios, I have concluded that the Indian Film Industry or the new child of the cinema world is getting the wrong kind of food and training. It must have a good shake up before it matures further. Luckily, it is still in its infant stage so should be able to assimilate and to adapt itself to the proper kind of bringing up.

"Dena Paona, marks a forward step in Indian Sound Pictures. and it strikes me that it might find international interest. Such films as "Aparadhi" absolutely shocked me especially the subject matter which was nothing more than a take off from an American sensational film, filled with gangsters, crooks, (prostitutes), underworld, etc. America has perfected itself in producing sloppy, rotten sensational films and India will do well to lay off of that kind of stuff. I grant the Indian public more intelligence than to want films of this type. Such films should not be tolerated. If this is what Indians producers learn by going to America they should be stopped. Let America reign supreme in this field, but let India develop a cinema art in line with the great art and culture through all time. Will India and Indian Film Produceris answer this challenge? She can only do so by making a new start, and thus develop a new quality.

GAGGED THE PUBLIC.

In the beginning, American producers just as the Indians seem to be doing, absolutely gagged the American public with poor films poor acting and so on. Absolutely untrained, even his staff and actors untrained, the American producer released films and gathered in the money. It rolled in fast so instead of improving himself or the quality of the films, the producer went gaily on his way. The public tired of this, but instead of making better pictures the producer resorted to sensational methods. He has had to resort to every trick, every bit of sensationalism that could be devised. But even his tricks could not last long just as a trick boxer cannot last long against a skilled and powerful opponent. Since Hollywood was unable to produce better quality films, it began to look as if cinema was doomed.

CRUSHED ART.

Directors and producers became frantic. The public demanded better pictures But the money making producer had been having such an easy time gathering in dollars that he had crushed all imagination or art. It looked as if he might strangle himself by his own folly—but then the sound pictures came which gave the film industry a breathing spell. Here was a new plaything with which to interest the public. Yet the standard of the cinema remained the same, even went several stages backward. Now the producers dressed up old films and adapted old stage plays with sound film clothing and passed it off to the public. Such adaptations demanded very little brains so naturally the producers, directors, actors all were right in their element. Money came in quickly, and it required no real talent, brains or work to gather in the dollars.

THE MONEY MAKERS.

Likewise, India has proved a fertile ground for the money makers. An old camera, a director, cameramen, a few actors, probably from the street and there is your film company. You make a film from an unoriginal story, and so you make as much money as you can while the going is good. Technique, cinema art, do not matter. Money, money! But like all things, such companies will have their day. The public will not endure such an affront to their intelligence, and will demand quality. Either the industry must adapt itself, or die a natural death.

But to adapt itself will mean that it will have to go back to the beginning, and start all over again. Every person in the industry should be trained from the ground up, with a thorough, intensive, apprenticeship involving both theory and actual practice. Just as in any other great industry, there must be a period of study and training. Would you trust a person from the street to perform a major surgical operation on your body, your most precious possession? Yet, the film industry which should be developed as highly and considered as much as any other art, is in the hands of untrained people who are simply playing with, and exploiting a valuable organ of expression or art.

THE CINEMA INSTITUTE.

To meet the needs and to supply cinema training there should be an Institute of Cinema where actors, operators, scenarists, directors, all would be trained. But of course there would have to be an expert teaching staff. Besides, there should be a department for experimental cinema and research, where new ideas, inventions, problems would be tested and investigated. Anyone coming into the film industry should be required to have had previous training and experience such as the institute would provide. This is the system now followed in Russia and this is undoubtedly why Russia leads the world in film technique. And the leader of them all is Eisenstein, who is one of the instructors at the Moscow Institute of Cinema Research. This is where Eisenstein, Pudvkin, Iunn, all make their experiments, solve film problems, and so on, with the cooperation of the students. The future film geniuses will naturally enough come from the Institute. The students not only study film technique and theory at the institute, but they actually work out their ideas in practise work at the studios. In fact, each graduate if he be a director, cameraman, actor must have produced or have taken part in several film-productions. Then he is considered a qualified graduate, and is then found a place in one of the Russian Film Studios.

THE INTELLIGENT MONNER.

The Russians have studied analized and have approached the film problem in an intelligent monner, and they are producing films that are considered works of art. Before Lenin's death, he And now the Cinema of Russia that the cinema was one of the most important industries in their country. That it was one of the most important organs of expression of ideas, and of education and entertainment. That it was both an art and an industry. He advised the people not to overlook its importance and development in the building progrom of the five year plan. And nw the Cinema of Russia leads the world in technqiue.

(Continued from column 7.)

where magnificient peacocks perched on the pink walls of h palace, with big wild monkey running about in every direction and swinging by their tails fr the lofty palms and banyan trees."

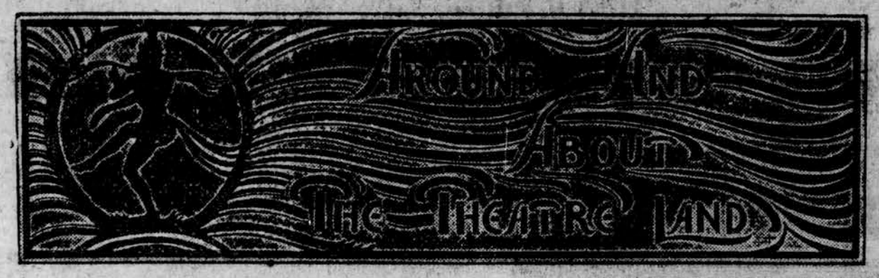
Mr. Schoedsack was accompanied on the trip to India by Mrs. Schoedsack, his brother, G.F. Schoedsack, a camera man and several assistants.—"New York Times."

CLAP HANDS

One of the boys made use of the "applause card" nonsense at previews to put himself in the starring class. Unfortunately, he couldn't hold the job when he got it. The idea was simple. He just packed the house with pals and every applause card at the preview of his picture contained a rave for the actor, then in a minor role. So impressed were the master minds, that they immediately billed him as a star. With his first starring vehicle—came the dawn.—"Screen Book."

PROPAGANDA

The funny part about the censoring of the Russian films for propaganda is that every American picture dealing with Army, Navy, Marines and other U. S. items must be submitted to Washington for an okay. And, if the various protagonists aren't shown as heroes, that okay is not forthcoming. A dandy Marine film has been shelved because one of the sea soldiers in the picture was a baddie, and Washington frowned. —"Screen Book."



The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

INTOLERABLE FILMS

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

Mr. Edwin V. Williams is, evidently, not the average tourist with merely an academic or passing interest in film art and industry. He is graduated from California and from the University of Paris. He has been a screen technician and has travelled extensively. He is familiar with film conditions in America and has scrutinised the conditions on the Continent with the passionate interest of a technical student. The impressions of the Indian screen industry he has recorded here for the benefit of the readers of the "Chronicle" are, and should be, of more than the usual interest attached to the usual comments on Indian screen industry.

* * *

It would be more than apparent that Mr. Williams, as a student of the world renowned screen magician Eisenstein, is, naturally dissatisfied with both the themes and the manner of film production in America. He is, therefore, eagar to save the Indian film industry, "the new child of the Cinema," from getting the wrong kind of food and training. He wants the Indian industry to have, as he calls it, "a good shake up." He thinks it not imprabable that the industry would improve. For, it is, luckily, "still in its infant stage, so should be able to adapt itself to the proper kind of bringing up."

* * *

What is the "wrong kind of food and training" which Mr. Williams has been able to detect in the growing industry? Mr. Williams does not mince matters. And, like most of those competent to understand the screen conditions in India and impartial in their outlook and attitude, he has the courage of his convictions. He has been "absolutely shocked" by the Indian films he has seen, particularly those films whose "subject matter" was "nothing more than a take off from an American sensational film, filled with gangsters, crooks (prostitutes) underworld etc."

* * *

America has, as he observes, "perfected itself in producing sloppy, rotten, sensational films." And, he is perfectly justified in demanding that "India will do well to lay off that kind of stuff." He says he "grants" the Indian public "more intelligence than to want films of this type. Such films should not be tolerated." It is easy to exercise the generosity implied in Mr. Williams' remark. It is flattering, no doubt, to accept the tribute. But the fact that the Indian public has in fact, hitherto, tolerated this type of film is a poor index to the intelligence r. Williams assumes exists. It requires, as he said in his opening remarks, "a good shake up."

* * *

He expects India to develop "a cinema art in line with the great art and cuture through all times." And, he asks the Indian film producers the legitimate question:—"Will India and Indian film producers answer this challenge?"

* * *

This question has been repeatedly formulated in these columns. It is once again brought to the notice of film producers in India. If the film producers in India are eager, as Mr. Williams expects them to be, to take up the challenge in right earnest, they should respond to the demands of the times and, as he says, "make a new start" and "develop a new quality."

* * *

His brief analysis of the screen industry in America and the methods of the American producer who, hitherto, "gathered in the money" deserve the closest attention. Indian film producers had, like their colleagues across the Atlantic, their hay day. But the golden age in screen industry in America is, it would appear, passed. And, now Holywood prepares itself for the new challenge from Europe, particularly from Russia.

* * *

If the catastrophe has threatened even Hollywood, would India remain untouched, uncathed, unpunished for her technical inefficiency and bankrupt imagination and vision? We must remember that the screen industry has in no country remained merely national. It must prepare itself for truly international aspirations.

* * *

Until 1927 America was safe. And its "money makers" gathered their coins with stale themes and "stunt" pictures. It fostered profiteering out it killed as Mr. Williams points out, industry and "crushed art." America has passed the 1927 phase. Will India still remain at the primitive period?

* * *

Mr. Williams has offered some suggestions for building up the future of the Indian screen industry. His main idea is to establish a "Cinema Institute." His suggestions should be reserved for careful examination on a future occasion.

Mr. E. Williams, author of the article on Indian film industry. He is in Indian costume enjoying the recent feast at Santiniketan.

MR. SCHOEDSACK EXPERIENCES

In India

(By T. WALTER WILLIAMS).

Ernest B. Schoedsack, co-producer of "Grass" and "Chang," returned last week from India, where he went in July to make some scenes for the film of "The Lives" of a Bengal Lancer" in the country where Francis Yeats-Brown, the author, wrote the book.

This is Mr. Schoedsack's fifth expedition into Asia and Africa to get realistic pictures for films dealing with native life in the East. His first one was "Grass" in the Persian uplands. Ther came "The Four Feathers" in the African Sudan, followed by "Chang" in Siam and "Rango" in the wilds of Sumatra in the Dutch East Indies.

None of these expeditions appeared to have affected Mr. Schoedsack in any way. He is well over six feet tall and has one of those wiry, vigorous frames that no tropical fevers seem to touch.

He liked the climate in India, he said. He journeyed up to the North-west Provinces in September just after the rains had ceased and the north-east monsoon was getting ready to blow.

Mr. Shoedsack said that India was tranquil politically while he was there. He sailed from Bombay on Dec. 16 when Gandhi had started from Marsilles on his way home.

"I did not trouble about politics," he said. "I went out there to 'shoot' pictures and with the aid of the British military authorities on the north-west frontier I succeeded to my satisfaction and have sent thousands of feet of films back with a fine assortment of interesting 'stills.' The British were very kind to me at Peshawar and did everything in their power to help me.

LULL IN FIGHTING

"Fortunately there was a lull in the tribal wars among th Pathans, who are all Muslims and include the Afridis, Mahduds and Wasiris. The Afridis ar the most warlike of the tribes and are big, powerfully built men. When they are not fighting th cultivate the small patches of fertile fields at the base of the hills in what is called 'No Man's Land' that is located in strips between the frontier of India and Afghanistan. There is no real well-defined boundary line, when you are going along the military road through the Khyber Pass in a motor truck a slight detour to the right puts your car over the frontier.

"The British military authorities at Peshawar had made a truce with the Afridis just before I arrived with my little party to take the pictures and it was still holding on when I left there to go down to Bombay. Officers told me that they could not trust the Pathans too much because they never knew when an outbreak would occur on some pretext or other. The Bengal Lancers that Yeats-Brown served in do not exist any more under that name. They have been merged with the Indian cavalry, but are still on the job at Peshawar and very active, as they are frequently called out.

"I had talks with the Afridis in their villages, which are walled fighting camps with a lookout tower to watch for the approach of the enemy in case of a feud with neighbouring tribe, which frequently exists.

IN JESTING GUISE.

"The men appeared to have a sense of humour and I tried them with some American jokes through the native military interpreter from Peshawar, but they did not seem to grasp the meaning quite. Neither did the interpreter, so I gave it up.

"These warlike people have lived this kind of a life for centuries in the barren mountains that separate India from Afghanistan, and the men rarely live to an old age. When they ar at war with another tribe they just hide behind boulders with their home-made rifles and shoot each other down. They treat the Indian Army soldiers in the same manner until they have been bombed out and driven back to their mountain village. There are forts along the Khyber Pas right out to the Afghanistan boundary line, and soldiers keep guard day and night for signs of any raid toward Peshawar, such as there was a year ago, when 10,000 of the Afridis got on the warpath and beseiged the town of Peshawar from the hills, firing right into the cantonements where the English residents live. We spent some time at Kohat, a fort near Peshawar, where the Indian cavalry was stationed, and a lancer regiment went through manoeuvres for us to take pictures.

ON WITH THE CAMERA.

"We obtained all the pictures we needed in the villages and also in the rifle factory. These weapons are all made by hand and are known as 'Pass rifles.' They are so well turned by the Afridis that when some of them get over into Peshawar it is difficult to distinguish them from the English Enfield army rifle.

"We spent about six weeks on the northwest frontier out of our three months in India. Before returning to Bombay I spent two weeks at Jaipur, the most delightful city in India, where the people really know how to live and enjoy life. The Maharajah of Rajpootana, who is quite a young man, invited us to visit his country and see the city of Jafour,

(Continued in Column 2.)

What Hollywood Pays For Death

(By John Van Orme)

Since the talkies arrived, film "stunting" is not nearly so prevalent as it was—and a good thing, too.

There are, perhaps, a hundred "stunt" men—and I am one of them—for whom the American film director has no further use; and of that hundred there is not one who regrets turning his back on Hollywood.

Life was being held too cheaply in the American film capital; the risks were too great, the payment too small. Many of the best film "stunters" gave up their profession for a less precarious mode of living long before the advent of the talking pictures.

There are a few men who become "stunters" through sheer love of thrills. I became one through force of circumstance.

An out of work acrobat, I found myself one day in Hollywood. By a piece of luck, I was accepted as a "ghost"—that is, one who understudies a film star in dangerous scenes—and by sheer bluff, I managed a parachute descent.

For that, my first film "stunt," I was paid £20, although competition from amateur "stunters" later reduced the price to £15.

The most nerve-racking job I ever undertook was to jump from an aeroplane, and drop through the air as far as possible without opening my parachute.

Frankly, I was terribly nervous about the whole project, especially since it had only been tried twice previously, and one of those attempts had proved fatal.

However, I finally yielded to my producer's arguments—and to the promise of a cheque for £500 when the "stunt" was completed.

For a fortnight I trained like a professional boxer. No smoking, no drinks, plenty of physical exercise, and regular hours. When your life depends entirely on your nerve and physical fitness, you cannot afford to neglect any precaution.

I was taken up in a specially built aeroplane, which was fitted with two trap doors in the floor. One was to give me an easy exit, the other for the lens of the camera.

When the machine was at a height of something like ten thousand feet, I was given the signal. I think that moment was the longest in my life. Somehow or other, I opened the trap, slipped through, and released my hold.

The whole secret of parachuting is body balance. If you can take a position as though you were sitting in an armchair, the body tilted slightly back, you can think and act as quickly as under normal circumstances.

In this manner, I dropped and dropped, conscious of nothing except increasing speed. My one fear was that I might possibly misgauge my distance from the ground, and open my parachute too late.

Quite suddenly, I dropped into an "air pocket." For a split second, my body seemed to waver, and I had the sensation of receiving a terrific blow on the side of the head. Then down I went again, spinning over and over, my balance completely gone.

The blood pounding in my head warned me of danger, and quite automatically, I reached for my parachute cord. On landing, I learned that I had dropped nearly six thousand feet—well over a mile through space.

It is extraordinary how much faith "stunt" men place in instinct. On one occasion I was offered £10 to jump from the top of a skyscraper into a net hanging, skilfully concealed, at the side of the building.

The jump was exceedingly small—not more than three yards—but something warned me against it.

I asked the producer to hang another net, and in his endeavour to show me how safe the original one really was, he picked up a stone and flung it into the net from the top of the building.

The stone broke clean through the wire meshes and smashed itself in the street, hundreds of feet below. Had I jumped nothing could have saved me. As it was, a new net was substituted, and I made the jump in perfect safety. But, for the life of me, I could not say why I objected to the first net.

I have undertaken hundreds of different "stunts" in my time—jumping from one aeroplane to another, trailing through the air on a rope, crashing an aeroplane into trees (that one cost me a broken leg), changing from an engine to an aeroplane, diving into water from a high cliff, diving into the ocean from an aeroplane and so on.

The fees for these exploits varied according to the risk each one entailed. The highest pay I ever received was the £500 already mentioned; the lowest was £2 for falling off a galloping horse and shamming death.

There was a company in Hollywood, known as the Flying Cats, which actually quoted a graduated price list for undertaking dangerous "stunts." Here are some of their charges.

For blowing up an aeroplane, £300; spinning aeroplane crash, £250; spinning crash into house, £250, changing from one aeroplane to another in upside down position, £110; looping with men hanging to wings, £100; two men fighting on wings of aeroplane £45.

These figures convey some idea of the cheapness of life in Hollywood.

Four of the original Flying Cats—there were fifteen in all—were killed, and several others were badly injured.

Al Johnson, at one time Hollywood's most famous "stunt" man, was killed during the making of "Hell's Angels." It was in the same film that Dick Grace, another "stunter," broke his neck in crashing his machine, but miraculously lived.

There were, too, a number of girl "stunters" in Hollywood. One of them, Mary Delaine, rode a horse at top speed over a three-hundred-foot precipice into a river.

Later on, she broke her leg in a faked car smash for which she was only paid £10. Another girl, Loretta Rush, dived into a pool of blazing petrol. There was a special partition in the pool which divided ordinary water from the flaming inferno, and Miss Rush came up into the water without any injury.

I think the narrowest escape I had personally was when I was required to jump from an aeroplane into the sea. In the ordinary way this is not a dangerous exploit.

In this instance, it was arranged that the machine should fly about three or four yards above the sea, and that I, after struggling with another man, should fall out. Much depends on the way the fall is managed, the secret being to dive one's feet into the water first, thus making a "hole" for the body.

For some reason, the stretch of water where the filming took place had never been properly charted, and proved to be much shallower than was thought. I judged my fall nicely, but a few feet down I struck soft sand.

In went my feet, with such force that I was buried almost up to my waist. Had there been rocks present, I should doubtless have broken my legs, and even as it was, I struggled for nearly twenty seconds before I was able to free myself.—"Picture-Goer."

Standardizing Feminine Beauty

Danger In Hollywood

(By Marjory Vyse)

Walk along a German or a Paris street. You will not be able to tell to what nation the various women belong as easily as you could before the war.

The elegant figure that passed you just now, with the unmistakable air of Paris about her clothes, is probably an American.

That lithe creature in light stockings and long, narrow shoes comes from a small town in Germany. For to be a "hausfrau" nowadays no longer means to be rotund.

And when it comes to film stars, who after all, are responsible at least as much as the dress designers for feminine fashions in beauty, the tendency to blur distinctive national characteristic becomes more marked.

It was not always so, believe me. Fifteen or even ten years ago, it was easy to pick out a Swedish, a French, or an Italian star.

Remember Jenny Hasselquist with dead straight hair and grave Scandinavian features who starred in Victor Seastrom's productions? How different she was from Henny Porten, who played "ingenues" in German films.

Henny Porten's hair would have claimed the attention of a Hollywood hairdresser and her generous figure wound have secured for her the frozen mitt from any modern casting director.

Take the Italian stars, Pina Menichelli and Francesca Bertini. Their oval faces, Madonna-like foreheads, and dark eyes full of southern fire were instantly recognisable. They did not have to speak to be identified as Italian beauties.

Who, indeed, could mistake such women for the British screen favourites of those days—for example, Betty Balfour.

Then Betty did not care to disguise the fact that her face was round and—I hope she will forgive me—a trifle podgy. In her Cockney characterisations of Scouibs she was quite unforgettable.

Nowadays, what a change, or rather what an effort among film directors to

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Dr. Heimann's lecture on "Ahimsa".
Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Election: Trade Union Constituency: Polling: Municipal offices, 3-40 p.m. to 5-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 26.

S. S. Ranchi with foreign mails of February 11, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, February 27.

S. S. Narkunda with foreign mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Spring Meeting, First day.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Prof. Narayanrao Vyas with Dattaram Parwatkar.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S. S. "Alavi" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 26th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

From 20th instant the rate for British Indian and Colonial Government messages to Iraq via Karachi have been reduced from nine annas to seven annas per word.

KANDALKER DEFENCE FUND COMMITTEE.

The Kandalker Defence Fund Committee will meet in the Offices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

A Press Communique states: On Wednesday, the 24th February 1932 tenders for £20,345,000 at 1s. 6-1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 5 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 2nd March 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

D. T. MOOLJEE DISPENSARIES.

The total number of patients treated in the Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one, at Kalachowki Road, during the month of January, 1932 was 1626 out of whom 434 were males and 192 were females including children.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York. Feb. 24.	
Previous Closing	3.47
To-day's Closing	3.48
Difference	—01

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb. 24.	
Previous Closing	3.47 3/8
To-day's Opening	3.48 1/8
To-day's Closing	3.48
Difference	+5/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. MAY.

New York. Feb. 24.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.98
To-day's Opening Rate	7.01
Difference	+3
To-day's Closing Rate	7.06
Difference	+08

Broach Expectation Rs. 232-0-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. MAY.

Liverpool. Feb. 24.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.51
To-day's Opening Rate	5.44
Difference	—7
To-day's Closing Rate	5.52
Difference	+1

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London. Feb. 24.	
Silver Ready	19 13/16
Lower	1/8
Silver Forward	19 15/16
Lower	3/16

Tone of Market:—Small Buying.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay. Feb. 24.	
Silver	Rs. 60 7 0
Gold	Rs. 29 2 0

Bombay Council Passes Finance Bill

M. L. C. WHO WALKED INTO BOTH LOBBIES!

ANOTHER COUNCILLOR SNUBBED BY THE PRESIDENT

As expected the Bombay Legislative Council stultified itself and passed the Finance Bill No. 1 of 1932 by an overwhelming majority on Wednesday evening. The Government had the strong support of the Muslim and non-Brahmin bloc and the result when announced by the President was received with cheers by the official bench. Protest was voiced against the composition of the Select Committee as proposed by the Finance Member by a Member who characterised it as one made of non-Brahmin, Muslim and officials and asked Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan not to participate in the Select Committee if he had self-respect for himself. Ultimately his name was dropped and that of Mr. V. N. Jog was included.

The passing of the Finance Bill had also a comic side as one councillor Mr. P. N. Vakil openly announced in the Council that he had voted with the Government and he was immediately snubbed by the President. "The Council is not particularly delighted to know which side you voted" he was told. Mr. B. P. Wadke was found to have voted on both sides and when questioned by the President he said he wished to vote with "Ayes"

SERMON TO COUNCILLORS.

In view of the passive interest taken in the Council by the members and a number of empty seats when the discussion is in progress, the President before adjourning the house for the day had to remind the Councillors on both sides of the house to be in their seats when the bell rang before the Council met and also to remain in their seats when the discussion was in progress.

NEW TAXES WILL HIT THE POOR

Bombay Council Discusses Finance Bill

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed discussion on Wednesday on the Bill No. 1 of 1932 to provide for the levy of a duty on consumption of electrical energy in the Presidency of Bombay and to amend the Court Fees Act of 1870 and Indian Stamps Act of 1899 in their application to the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. J. G. More (Sholapur) urged Government to drop Court Fees and Stamp Duties Acts as they affected the poor agriculturists.

HITTING HARD TO THE POOR.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay North) submitted that the constituency which he represented consisted mostly of poor people and increased taxation would hit them hard. In many, one tenement chawls in Bombay, the landlords collected the electricity bills and they would double the bills of the consumption of electric energy, if the surcharge on electric energy was enhanced. Likewise, he pointed out that the Court Fees and Stamp Duties would hit hard the poor agriculturists.

Dr. J. A. De Souza. (Bombay South) supporting the Bill said Government had done everything possible to reduce their expenditure by retrenchment of 10 per cent. and also by the proposed appointment of the Expert Committee to overhaul the finance of the Presidency.

OPPOSES THE BILL.

Dr. J. A. Collaco (Bombay South) opposed the Electric Duty Bill and said electricity was a necessity. There were a number of homes in Bombay where sun's rays did not penetrate except the light supplied by the Bombay Electric Supply Company. If Government passed through extraordinary times; they could adopt extraordinary measures by utilizing Famine fund which was at their disposal.

Mr. A. B. Achrekar (Satara) wanted an assurance from the Finance Member that Stamp Duties and Court Fees would be so reduced so as to give relief to agriculturists

The President pointed out such an assurance could not be given by the Finance Member.

Rev. R. S. Modak (Nominated) supported the bill.

Mr. J. S. Kadri (Northern Division) supported the bill and at the same time advised Government to effect still further retrenchment.

Before the question was put to vote Mr. S. S. Tolani moved the following amendment:—

"This part shall come into operation in the first instance only in the city of Bombay, the Ahmedabad Municipal District and Cantonment the Surat Municipal District the Poona City and Suburban Municipal Districts, the Poona Cantonment, the Sholapur Municipal District and the Karachi Municipal District and Cantonment; but the Governor in Council may from time to time, by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette direct that it shall come into operation in any local area on such date as may be specified in such notification:

Provided however that no such notification shall be published until the said notification has been laid on the Council table and approved by the Council on a motion made by the Government."

The amendment was negatived. The Finance Member's amendment to limit the period of the bill to one year was agreed to.

A closure was moved and the Finance Member in winding up the debate said he anticipated a deficit of Rs. one crore and unless revenue was increased by further taxation, there was nothing to wipe off the deficit. The Expert Committee which Government proposed to appoint might make some recommendations for retrenchment but that would not by any stretch of imagination restore the deficit of Rs. one crore. He also repudiated the suggestion that three bills were consolidated into one bill to set up one section against another.

FACING BOTH WAYS!

The bill was then taken to a division and was declared carried by 68 votes against 26. The President finding Mr. B. P. Wadke's name on both sides asked him as to how he voted on both sides.

Mr. Wadke: Please delete my name from "Noes".

President: How did you happen to be on both sides? It is a matter seriously to be understood that by voting like this, the tellers are put in difficulty whether they made a mistake or the Hon. Member deliberately went on both sides. (Laughter).

Mr. Wadke: I went by mistake in the wrong lobby (Laughter.)

Mr. P. N. Vakil at this stage stated that he voted with "Ayes" though he was put as a teller for "Noes"

President: The Council is not particularly delighted to know which side you voted (Laughter).

SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Finance Member then moved the names of the following councillors on the Select Committee: Mr. G. L. Winterbothom, Major E. Jones, Mr H M Rahimtoola, the Thakor of Kerwada, Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuro, Syed Miran M. Shah, Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif, Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle, A B Achrekar Mr. J. B Petit, Mr F O J Roose Mr G Davis, Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan, Mr G Wiles and the Finance Member. Rao Bahadur Kale refused to serve on the Select Committee and his name was dropped. The Select Committee was asked to submit report before 10th March.

Mr. C. N Patel took exception to so many non-Brahmins, Muslims, Europeans and Government officials being included on the Select Committee and only one from the Opposition side.

The President asked the Finance Member to include some members from the opposition side also and he mentioned Mr. Jog's name and Rao Bahadur Pradhan's name was dropped.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p. m.

PLAYING PRANKS WITH SCHOOL GIRL

Two Persons On Trial

A 17-year-old Saraswat girl belonging to a respectable family in Bombay was the central figure in a case which came up before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazgaon Police Court, on Wednesday, in which two persons were charged with outraging the modesty of the girl.

The names of the accused are: Shanker Babu and Babu Shukla.

The accused are alleged to have followed the girl on Tuesday evening while she was returning home from her school at Lamington Road. The girl was accompanied by two of her friends Sulochana and Vilasini. It was alleged that the first accused came from behind and caught hold of the girl's saree, and when she turned round, the second accused winked at her. The accused were handed over to the police by the brother of the girl.

The name of the girl is withheld by order of the court.

MAGIC PERFORMANCE.

According to the prosecution, the two accused followed the girl from her house to the Marathi school on Lamington Road on Monday, and they were heard to remark that they would perform magic on her. The girl was frightened and reported the matter to her brother. The next day when the accused followed her, the brother of the girl handed over the accused to the police.

The case was adjourned till to-day (Thursday) when prosecution evidence will be recorded.

PROTECTION TO BAMBOO PULP INDUSTRY

Indian Merchants' Protest

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, writes that the Committee of the Chamber sent the following telegram to the Government of India, regarding protection to Bamboo Pulp Industry:—

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber strongly protest against the implication contained in paragraph 7 of Government Resolution regarding Bamboo Pulp Industry. Committee maintain that conditions laid down by Fiscal Commission in paragraphs 97 and 292 must apply in all cases and all applications for protection and/or State assistance are examined by Tariff Board on those tests. The Report of the Fiscal Commission was published in 1922. Subsequent to the Government experiments completed in 1925 several Companies started operation in addition to the only one that then existed. Such companies were cognisant of the conditions laid down by Fiscal Commission on which alone protection and/or State assistance would be available and therefore should not be exempted from satisfying Fiscal Commission's conditions. The exception made under section 5 of Act IV of 1924 was for the particular industry.

NO EXEMPTION SHOULD BE MADE.

"Committee protest against new interpretation now given by Government that a company already engaged in the industry when the grant of assistance is under consideration need not conform to the principles in paragraph 292 of Fiscal Commission Report in receiving benefit of protection or bounties. In case of Bamboo Pulp Industry, Tariff Board themselves have insisted on the industry complying with those principles and no exemption, therefore, should be made. The whole object of State Assistance whether by Tariffs or bounties, is to encourage Indian enterprise with Indian capital, Indian labour and Indian material so as to retain profits in the country for further industrial development and also prevent flight of capital."

STUDENT REMANDED TO CUSTODY

Sequel To Red Poster

A student, who was arrested while pasting a red poster on the notice board of the Girgaum Police Court, was ordered to be remanded into police custody till Friday by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court on Wednesday.

A pleader appearing for the accused said that he (accused) was instigated to do the act by somebody. The accused was a student of the matric class and was prepared to apologise for his conduct.

REMAND GRANTED.

A police officer stated that the accused on being arrested was searched and 2 copies of the "Congress Bulletin" were found on his person. He was therefore charged under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and under section 18 (1) of the Press Act. The police however wanted time to make further inquiries and applied for a remand of the accused till Friday.

The remand application was granted.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Iyo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 22nd inst. and is due to arrive here on Thursday night the 25th idem at 9-0 p.m.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Strathaird" with the mails from London of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday) Mr. S. R. Tawde, Principal, Training College for Men, Poona, will give the members an informal talk on "Work done in the Training College for Men, Poona."

MR. NAVLE RESIGNS FROM NON-BRAHMIN PARTY

Protest Against Minister's Vote-Catching Tactics

The tactics of the leader of the Non-Brahmin party in admitting into the party's fold, men of other interests, like Rev. R. S. Modak, Dr. P. G. Solanki and Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, who are all nominated members, have created a cleavage in that party; and one of its important members and the Deputy President of the Legislative Council has tendered his resignation out of sheer disgust.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

In sending his resignation, dated 23rd February, to the Secretary, Non-Brahmin Party, Mr. N. E. Navle, Deputy President states that he is forced to take such a step

"Being disgusted with the illegal procedure applied to the party meeting of yesterday in so far as members, outside the party who were never admitted into the party by common consent, were considered to be regular members of the party, and when a Maratha member like Mr. J. G. More had actually applied for being enrolled as a member of the party was not allowed to be a member of the party and also disgusted with the high-handedness of Dewan Bahadur Kambli, in which he ruled out these questions when these questions were placed before the meeting."

PLAYING WITH TAXATION PROPOSALS.

Mr. Navle also expressed his disgust at the light-hearted manner with which certain members of the Non-Brahmin party treated important questions like taxation measures which directly affected the public and the agriculturists at large. He decided to resign his membership from the Non-Brahmin party as he thought that it would be detrimental to the party and also to himself, if he remained a member, because he opposed the Taxation Bill as a whole.

A NEW PARTY.

Mr. Navle has started Independent Non-Brahmin Party.

RING FOR FORWARD BUSINESS IN COTTON NOT ADVISABLE

E. I. C. Association's Reply To Government

The letter received by the East India Cotton Association from the Finance Department of the Government of Bombay was considered at an extraordinary general meeting of the Association held on Wednesday at the office of the Association in Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. The meeting was not open to the press. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas presided.

The letter of the Government of Bombay enquiring what the Association have done to give effect to the recommendations of the Wiles Committee and especially about the recommendation of that Committee to start Ring Trading under the control of the Association was considered.

STARTING RING NOT ADVISABLE

The Association had appointed a small committee to consider the letter of the Government and the Committee decided that the Government should be informed that in the opinion of the Association, it will not be advisable to open a Ring for Trading in Forward Business under the control of the Association in the circumstances now obtaining.

The general meeting it is understood approved the decision of the Committee and it was decided to inform the Government accordingly.

The extension granted by the Government to the Bombay Cotton Contract Act will last till the end of August 1932, and it is not yet known how the Government want to move in the matter after the expiry of that period.

COMPLAINT ABOUT BAD RATIONS

"Lancashire" Crew Jailed For Refusing To Sail To Shanghai

Refusal to proceed to Shanghai in contravention of the terms of the agreement signed by them on being enrolled was the charge against 32 members of the crew of the s.s. "Lancashire" who were arrested in Bombay on Tuesday on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The butler of the ship under whom the men were working in his evidence denied that the accused were given bad food, but added "How can I give tomatoes, wine and other delicious dishes to these men"?

The s.s. "Lancashire" is chartered by the Government, and returned to Bombay from China on Tuesday. She is leaving for Shanghai with British troops on Wednesday.

The accused who were all Goan Christians were produced before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Wednesday. The Court room was crowded by a large number of Indian seamen. Mr. Caroe of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors appeared for the prosecution while the accused were defended by Mr. De Cruz.

ALLEGATIONS AGINST BUTLER.

Captain George Harris and Captain Curry gave evidence for the prosecution. They deposed that the accused on the arrival of the ship in Bombay from China refused to go back to China.

The Defence Counsel stated that the trouble arose out of the ill-treatment of the accused by the butler of the ship. He abused the accused and assaulted three of them.

Alice De Gomes, the butler when cross-examined by Mr. De Cruz denied that the accused were given bad food and exclaimed "How can I give tomatoes wine and other delicious dishes to these people"? The witness admitted that he assaulted one of the accused and pointing at one of them said "He is the man." The reason was, he said that one of them spoilt his coat by putting paint on it, and he abused the man without mentioning his name

The accused were tried one after the other.

"LITTLE, LITTLE ENGLISH."

In the first case, one of the members giving evidence for the defence complained that the crew were given bad food.

Questioned by the Magistrate, witness said they were given Irish stew and sausages. He did not complain of the quality and quantity of the food, but the way in which it was cooked was not to their liking. The witness at the conclusion of the evidence addressed the court thus "You will excuse me sir, for my broken English. I know little, little English." (Laughter).

All the accused except one were sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment, and the Magistrate directed that in each case, two day's wages should be forfeited. One of the accused who complained of ill-health was discharged.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 20th inst. The total mortality 452 was 44 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.2. The mortality for the 8th week of 1931 was 431 and death rate 17.3 and average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-1931 was 543 and death rate 22.2.

Out of the total deaths 132 were among infants under one year of age. Small-pox caused 2 attacks and 1 death during the week. Plague and Cholera were absent during the week.

Hindu Youth Arrested For Hawking Bulletins In Court Room

A seller of the "Congress Bulletin" was arrested on Wednesday morning in the court room of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, shortly after the court had begun its work. The man, a young Hindu, marched to the prisoner's dock and shouting "Congress Bulletin" in the style of a newspaper boy, threw some copies in the court room. He was immediately put under arrest by the police and removed to the lock-up.

NOTE TO SCHOOLS.

Special Reduced Rates of Admission for Batches of Students for 4 p.m. Matinee only viz. Re. 1; as. 8 and as. 4.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
DAILY 3 SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

9,000 MILES
INTO THE JUNGLE FOR THE MOST DARING WILD ANIMAL THRILLS EVER BROUGHT TO THE TALKING SCREEN ! !
EAST of BORNEO
EAST of BORNEO
UNPARALLELED
DRAMA! STRANGEST SIGHTS EVER BEHELD BY MAN!
SCENES THAT OUT-STRIP THE IMAGINATION !

THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Fox Movietone's Typical Tropical Typhoon of WAR and WOMEN
A DEVIL WITH WOMEN
with dashing
VICTOR McLAGLEN
MONA MARIS
HEAR MONA SING AND LAUGH
At the Latest and Cutest
MACK SENNETT COMEDY
Also the latest News by Air Mail.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
UNA MERKEL
JOHN HOLLAND
and
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SONGS: (AND THEY ARE BEAUTIFULLY RENDERED)
HEAVENLY NIGHT
I BELONG TO EVERY BODY
ALONG THE ROAD OF DREAMS
MY HEART IS BEATING
THE SERENADE.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1932.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' DUTY

At the annual meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, Mr. H. P. Mody made a spirited attack on the financial policy of the Government of India with special reference to the taxation necessary for keeping up the high expenditure on the Army. As Mr. Mody remarked, though army expenditure has been reduced to Rs. 46 crores the heavens have not fallen, the country is at peace with the outside world and we have not been invaded. The report for the year which Mr. Mody proposed for adoption records some very useful work done by the Association. To mention only a few things, the investigation of comparative costs of producing certain varieties, the welfare work and the perfection of the number system for identifying particular brands of cloth, and the vigorous sales policy, show a better recognition of the fact that the industry has to face very keen competition. In this last matter there is still considerable room for improvement. We would suggest the mills should make a bold bid for securing the entire sales of cloth to the Government and the public bodies, a good part of which still goes to other countries.

BOMBAY'S DISADVANTAGES.

It is recognised that the Bombay industry suffers from several disadvantages as against up-country mills. In the first place there is the supply of cotton for which Ahmedabad and other mills pay little as freight whereas Bombay has to pay freight for over 700 miles. If the Bombay Mill-owners move the authorities, it is possible that they can get a concession on this such as the mills in Cawnpore and the foreign goods port to port traffic have received. In this connection we would also urge that the mills require to perfect their buying organisation and, instead of allowing cotton to be sold to them in Bombay, adopt the policy of the Japanese and do their own buying near the centre of production. The second disadvantage is the higher wages paid to labour in Bombay and the fact that it is more migratory than in other centres. The mills could remedy this in two ways. They could try and introduce systems of bonuses and adopt some of the lighter recommendations of the Labour Commission. They could also make the life of the mill workers more attractive by supplying better amenities and cheaper accommodation.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

There are some improvements which to our mind seem possible and necessary to render the Bombay mills more effective in competition. In other mills the agents have their offices in the mill premises and put in a good part of the day in actual supervision. Why should not Bombay mill-owners and agents remove their offices to the mills and thus increase efficiency and save the high rents now paid in the city? Another suggestion that might be made is that they should try to work two shifts in order to reduce the cost of production. It is understood that, though the mills as a whole are unable to pay any dividends out of current profits, some of the better managed ones are doing so. There is yet room for expansion in the industry. India produces 40 lakhs of bales of cotton of which only 25 lakhs are used in the country, the rest being exported. If Indian mills could use all the output, they would benefit themselves and help the farmer to get a price based on local production instead of being forced to follow the parity price with foreign markets, which is the result of our having to export a good proportion of our crop.

NEW METHODS NEEDED.

Bombay was the pioneer in the industry and it should be possible for Bombay to survive the new competition from up-country mills. An industry which prospered in spite of the unfriendly treatment of the Government and the iniquitous "countervailing excise duty" can certainly organise itself within the protected field where 31½ per cent. advantage is given by the import duties, though they have been levied only for revenue purposes. It is necessary that the Bombay mills should recognise the extent of this competition, which is far more effective than that of Britain or Japan, because it appeals for Indian support more convincingly than Bombay mills which are not entirely Indian in management and outlook. During the last ten years the number of spindle and looms in the Bombay mills increased by about 15 per cent. but the number of mills remained stationary. In the same period, the number of mills in Ahmedabad and other centres increased from 174 to 255 or about 45 per cent. and spindles and looms by about 60 per cent. These mills built at or very near the cotton area have both raw material and selling market almost at their doors and, if the Bombay mills are to carry on, they must realise the nature of the competition and organise their methods to suit changed conditions and circumstances. They should not try to throw the blame on others but manfully shoulder the responsibility on behalf of the shareholders who have a right to expect such an effort from the Managing Agents whom they have helped and are helping to maintain.

Laughter In Tokyo

A British military expert has spoken. It is needless to say that he has spoken in depreciation of the Chinese military forces. This indirect method of appreciating the Japanese method of securing "peace" in the "disturbed area" in China will be welcome in Tokyo. Sir Ian Hamilton in his "expert criticism of Japanese strategy" in a postprandial oration at Rochester inveighed against the Chinese troops. Although he conceded they "were brave", he regarded them as not being endowed with the "virtues of loyalty, integrity and discipline". That redoubtable war-lord, the late Marshal Chang-Tso-Lin, of unpleasant memory to Japanese Imperialists, had in his employ British military advisers. The Nanking Government is guilty of a serious mistake. Why has it not indented for a large batch of "experts" from Britain to teach its troops the virtues of "loyalty, integrity and discipline?"

But Sir Ian Hamilton is disappointed, not so much with the lack of these virtues amongst the warriors of China as with the want of tact, and the gross ignorance of civilised warfare which Japan displays in selecting "as battlefield a crowded city". He holds up for the edification of the Japanese Military Command the humane example of Lord Roberts, "who had a perfect horror of storming a city". And the British expert adds: "I think he is right. This mess-up in Shanghai proves it."

If only the Sino-Japanese conflict were waged safely away from Shanghai, so that the foreign Settlements were spared the "mess-up", British military experts would have no objection, we suppose, to the continuation of armed strife. But what about the "mess-up" in which the whole world will be financially involved if this carnage in the Far East is allowed to continue? It is bound to affect trade with the Far East. Mere pious hopes, such as those expressed by the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress in the manifesto it issued on Wednesday, are of no avail. The manifesto urges the British Government to request the League Council immediately to consider the advisability of calling upon all the members of the League and the signatories to the Peace Pact to withdraw their Ministers and Ambassadors from Tokyo. Hope is expressed in the manifesto that "the withdrawal will not be necessary and that the manifestation of world opinion that the war must cease will not go unheeded by Japan." It will be a deferred hope.

Had that Anglo-French Institute, the League of Nations, really wished to take drastic action against Japan, it was within its power, as it is even now, to compel Japan to respect the Pacts and Conventions to which she is a signatory. A decision at Geneva that no member of the League should allow the export of armaments to Japan and China, a warning that an economic embargo will be placed on her if she does not cease her military aggression in China, coupled with the demand that she must submit the Sino-Japanese conflict for amicable and honourable solution through third party arbitration at Geneva, would have made the Tokyo Government realise that the League did mean to respect "the manifestation of world opinion" and to stop this carnage. But at Tokyo they know they can snap their fingers at the League. One Imperialist Power preaching "no war" to another is a comedy which must provoke laughter at Tokyo.

MOST OBJECTIONABLE

The Madras Government have done well to publish an explanation of the Tellicherry "thali" incident, but the communique takes a far too lenient view of the conduct of the Magistrate concerned. It is admitted that the removal of the "thali" was not obligatory. That makes the conduct of the Magistrate all the more reprehensible, especially in view of the fact that a lawyer had pointed out to him in the Court the gross impropriety of his conduct. It is, however, something that he has apologised for his action and that the Government too have assured the public that they are trying so to alter the rules of Criminal Procedure, Jail Rules and Police Orders "as to prevent all possibility of a recurrence of so regrettable a mistake." As regards the Magistrate's remarks about the possibility of molestation of women, we hope that Government's explanation is right, but we must say at the same time that such remarks from a Magistrate in open Court are utterly uncalled for, wholly irrelevant and most objectionable.

A FOOLISH BAN

The C. P. Government is not the first to ban the film entitled "Bombay's Welcome to Mahatma Gandhi." It was the Madras Government that set the foolish example, and we should not be surprised if in the interests of "peace and tranquility" and "law and order" other Governments consider it necessary to follow that example. It is difficult to understand the motive which prompts the ban. If the film had been allowed to run its course in the country, it would certainly have created a certain amount of enthusiasm wherever it was exhibited, but the enthusiasm would in all probability have been more or less transient, as emotions released in the theatre usually are. As an incentive to action, such films could not possibly be matched with the writings of Gandhiji, that are not and cannot be banned. But the fact that a mighty Government feels it necessary to ban an innocent film, exhibiting a simple fact will long tell a tale which a reflecting government would not relish. The ban will also further embitter public feeling and exalt Gandhiji in the eyes of India, if not of the world. And the world will ask: "Here is the gentlest man that treads the earth; why does the British Government fear him"?

WHILE MARS BLAZES

Geneva League Looks On In Despair

Reports are pouring into the Press day after day, of what the Staff experts ecstatically declare to be 'pucca' operations of highly mechanized warfare on the fringe of the Shanghai Settlement while Japan is pushing through Chapei in the face of a phenomenal Chinese resistance. The touch of tragedy is not lacking in the cryptic but suggestive Reuter's messages about the indescribable plight, the hell of suffering through which they are passing, of the victims of war—a civil population turned into masses of nameless refugees.

DIPLOMATS ALL.

The Sino-Japanese war with offensive and counter offensive of the combatant forces, has already entered a first and definite phase of progress and with its shock comes also the first and last blow to whatever platonic prestige has been bolstered up for the League of Nations and its pacifistic plans. True, the Geneva diplomats are still having a debauch of platitudes while wires of international diplomacy are being pulled behind the actual scenes of armed conflict: they are still scratching their bald but profound heads in pained surprise, embarrassment and other histrionic emotions while the polite and suave Yoshizawa is nodding in high-flown oratory about the League's regrettable preoccupation with the Washington Treaty, Kellogg Pact and other instruments of peace in the face of certain unpleasant but inevitable realities of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

COLOSSAL FUTILITY.

In other words Japan has successfully blackmailed the Powers and met the invocation of Article Ten of the League Covenant by pointing out that it covers the action of the Powers which have despatched warships and troops to the scene of this conflict as well as to the allegedly Japanese act of 'defence'. The fact, however, remains that the League finds itself unable to prevent either of the two parties to the dispute from engaging in military operations. The League's position is singularly humiliating and the Sino-Japanese dispute exposes its pretentions of pacifistic character to ridicule. What is more, this position is by no means unavoidable if any of the Powers were sincerely concerned about international peace and had sought to work for it without any preoccupation with the nationalistic spirit of competition, suspicion and jealousy and foreign policy dictated by it. The League machinery breaks down under the strain of actual need of its function and the futility of its professions becomes the clearer.

CHINA'S OPPORTUNITY.

China, for her part, has seized the present opportunity as the only course left open to her in the face of a none-too-premature act of Japanese aggression that was to come sooner or later. China has appealed and is still appealing to the League for intervention in a dispute that, on the very face of it, is not of her own making; and, ironically enough, the trouble comes at a moment when her strength as an autonomous State could not only be tasted but consolidated. The post-revolution period in the new and chaotic China has ben marked by the second phase of the Chinese Nationalism, what with the old challenge of general conditions in a country exhausted by systematic exploitation, both from inside and outside, and the stern regime of the "Soong dynasty" with a virtual military dictatorship of that capable war-lord, Chiang-Kai-Shek. The present struggle makes for unification of China and although it demands its price in human suffering while it lasts, the China that will emerge out of this ordeal has a future before her. The Powers would no doubt have liked to take a hand in this game of competition for power if the bogey of Soviet Russia as a potential active ally as well as other circumstances did not prevent them from doing so. They can play, of course, other, if less heroic, roles behind the scenes and watch and wait for their opportunity.

C. J.

Notes of the Day

Sir Samuel Hoare's Optimism.

The Secretary of State for India has at last admitted that the number of persons arrested in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement has reached five figures and is not less than 15,000. But he seems to have carefully avoided stating by what date this number was reached. Figures published in India till quite recently do not confirm his view that the apex of the movement had already been reached. The latest official figures are hardly likely to be an over-estimate. Nor can one be sure that they include arrests on account of the now very common misuse, as we believe it to be, of the normal law, as for instance, Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Considering that lathi charges are still very common, that arrests continue to be numerous and that persons who carry on Congress activities more or less openly without being arrested, seem far more numerous, it appears that the movement is certainly not waning, nor can it be said with any assurance that it has reached its apex. So long as the Ordinances are there, it may be presumed that the movement is active enough to need them.

That Be Law.

Asked in the House of Commons whether the exhibition in India of the tri-colour "regarded by many Indians as a national emblem," was at present illegal, Sir Samuel Hoare did not give a straight reply. He dodged the question, saying that it was naturally treated as an illegal act if the Congress Flag was flown contrary to the order of a competent authority. The question really is whether the exhibition of the National Flag is in itself an offence justifying an order against its exhibition. But it does not suit the Secretary of State to answer a straight question straightly. It may, however, be safely inferred from the answer that in the absence of a specific order forbidding the flying of the National Flag, it is quite lawful to fly it. Only, it is open to the competent authority at any time, to convert the innocent act into a crime. That is also true of many other equally innocent acts. Any fine morning the competent authority may issue a decree stating that "Whereas etc., etc.," 'A' shall not fly the Congress Flag on his house, 'B' shall not sing Congress songs and 'C' shall not remove himself from the city-limits, but that 'D' shall so remove himself. Such is Law and Order under Ordinances!

Herr Professor Hitler.

The citizens of the Fatherland are known for their love of learning. Even when Germany was in the midst of a protracted armed struggle, the intensity of which made the ex-Kaiser declare "The world is against us," State grants to the Universities were not allowed to suffer serious reduction. It is in true Teutonic tradition, therefore, that Herr Hitler, the Nazi leader, should be appointed Professor of Political Pedagogy at the Brunswick University. Pedagogues of the old school may consider it to a great extent inappropriate that the leader of a political group which specializes in the technique of breaking up meetings should enter a peaceful home of learning as a teacher. But politics demands this should be the case. As a professor the Nazi leader acquires the right of being classed a German citizen and the objection to his competing for the Presidentship of the Reich is removed.

Is It Worth The Money?

An interpellation in the Commons regarding the expense incurred in keeping up the League of Nations elicited the reply that the Geneva show cost its participants £11,000,000 to the end of 1931. Britain contributed approximately £1,080,000 to this heavy financial outlay. Is the League worth this enormous expenditure? Poor India pays as her quota an annual sum quite disproportionate to her financial ability. And what does India get out of it? China can, with greater anguish, ask the same question.

SURAT LADY "DICTATOR" SENTENCED

19 Arrests In Bardoli For Preaching Non-Payment

SURAT, Feb. 23.

The 11th, 13th and 15th "Dictators" of the Surat Distt. Congress Committee, who were arrested last Sunday, while selling contraband salt, and unlawfulled cyclostyled Satyagraha Patrikas in connection with the celebration of the "Dharasana Day" were placed before the City Magistrate, who convicted them under Section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act, and sentenced the 13th lady "Dictator" to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, or in default seven and a half months' further imprisonment. The 11th and 15th "Dictators" respectively were sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default five and a half months' imprisonment each.

The same Magistrate sentenced three others, including one lady arrested in the same connection to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 6 weeks' further imprisonment each.

JAIL FOR PASTING BOYCOTT LEAFLETS.

One volunteer was arrested for pasting boycott leaflets opposite the Collector's bungalow, was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default 6 weeks further imprisonment.

Parbhubhai Vithalbhai has been released on parole. He has been ordered to report himself to police twice a week, every Monday and Thursday and not to participate in the anti-Government activities.

Nineteen persons have been arrested in different villages in the Bardoli Taluka, for preaching non-payment of land revenue and carrying on other Congress activities. They have been brought to the Surat Sub-jail.—A.P.

PUNJAB AIRMAN CRASHES.

LAHORE, February 24.

While flying in the machine "Chenab" for Nawabul Rahman, a member of the Punjab Flying Club crashed today. He went upon his first solo flight and gliding, injury below one-eye.—A.P.

Tipsy-Cake

India is free to raise any Issue at Ottawa Conference—screams the Bori Bunder Babe in special headline display. And underneath we read that Mr. J. H. Thomas declared that the,

"Ottawa Conference would be free to discuss any proposal that the representatives of any Dominions or other Governments concerned might bring forward"

Very enterprising of the Babe to turn this into a field day for India.

* * *

Of course India won't be free to raise anything at all. But the representatives nominated by the Secretary of State will be there to see that India keeps in line with the policy of the British Government. India free to do anything! Does'nt it make you laugh?

* * *

A Khan Bahadur in the Bombay Council asked the Government "how many boring machines have been purchased by them during the last ten years." Curious they should go to the expense of buying these things when Khan Bahadurs can be had in profusion for nothing.

* * *

To say nothing of Rao Sahebs. One of these, Rao Saheb B. G. Desai, is very concerned about the abolition of the Boring Department. In case you might think this means that the Council itself has been scrapped or the Home Department closed down, we must explain that the Boring Department was the department for creating Bores, or in other words the department for selecting names for the Honours list.

* * *

The interesting fact has been elicited from Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed that it only costs Rs. 5 per meeting for a liquor licence on the race course. Extraordinarily cheap, compared with the licensing fees paid by liquor shops in the vicinity. The cost or a drink, however, remains the same—or a bit more.

* * *

The "hectic gold rush" in England has proved the existence of unexpected hoards of gold in English agricultural districts. Perhaps we shall be spared, henceforth the perennial cant about the iniquity of the Indian peasant as though he were a peculiar phenomenon in this respect.

* * *

In the meanwhile £100,000 worth of gold has fallen into the sea with a resounding flop at Cherbourg. India will no doubt supply the deficiency.

* * *

Ultimately, however, as Reuter—with the almost uncanny flair for nosing out the obvious which makes his messages a constant source of hectic excitement—remarks, "the treasure will have to be recovered by divers."—providing of course, that it is recovered at all. They are still trying to recover the gold which sank in the "Persia" a decade or so ago.

* * *

Considerable disappointment has been caused in New Delhi by the recalcitrant attitude of the Muslim leaders, who have announced that they cannot agree in advance to accept whatever the Premier gives. Tut, tut! What sort of co-operation is this?

* * *

However, it won't make much difference whether they agree to accept in advance or not to accept in rear. They'll get just what Whitehall thinks is good for them. And then for the Great awakening!

* * *

The President of the Bombay Council lectured members yesterday on their slackness and "reminded" them that they must be in their seats when the bell rang and remain in their seats during the discussion. A graduated scale of fines for lapses from this rigid discipline would not be out of place. It would be more like the House of Commons than ever!

* * *

One Dr. Charles Burgess, it is announced, has invented a brick, that floats because it weighs only one-fifth as much as an ordinary brick. The floating brick, however, it is disappointing to learn, is not intended for building house-boats, as one might think but to strengthen ordinary buildings.

* * *

Most people, we fancy, will feel more secure if the builders rely on the good old brick that has survived the test of the civilised ages since the beginning.

* * *

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. D. S. Greval, Haffkin Institute Bombay.—Your communication was carried by the *Bhangi*—with a pair of tongs—to the nearest refuse dump and the office has been thoroughly fumigated and disinfected.

PROTECTION TO BAMBOO PULP PAPER INDUSTRY

Commerce Member Assures That The New Duty Will Not Affect Newspaper Trade Adversely

WARNING TO INDUSTRIALISTS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

The Legislative Assembly continues the debate to-day on the Bamboo Pulp Industry Protection Bill which was taken up clause by clause.

Mr. A. Das moved that protection be limited to four years instead of seven, as the industry had failed to fulfil the purpose for which protection was given.

Mr. Morgan opposed the amendment and said that any lack of confidence in the measure of protection would prevent capital being invested in new machinery for the purpose of the development of the industry, which had now passed the stage of experiment and was ripe for development.

AMENDMENT NEGATIVED.

Mr. S. C. Mitra agreed that protection must be given for seven or even more years, but he supported the amendment to ensure that the industry concerned fulfilled conditions to which the House attached vital importance.

Messrs. Lalchand Navalrai and Bhupatsingh also supported the motion.

Messrs. A. Das and Shanmukham Chetty shared the disappointment expressed by others.

Sir George Rainy added that if protection was given, it must achieve the results aimed at. The amendment of Mr. A. Das was negatived without division.

PROTECT NEWSPAPER TRADE.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury next moved that newsprint containing sixty-five per cent. mechanical wood pulp be as hitherto exempt from duty, and that the proposal to raise it to seventy per cent. was contrary to Sir George Rainy's own proposal as President of the Tariff Board, and would certainly injure newspaper profession.

Mr. Morgan opposed the amendment, and pointed out that at present, paper of superior quality was being imported as newsprint and competing with local industry.

Mr. Moore said that Mr. Matin Chaudhury had shown the most surprising results of the chemical tests and that the margin of error was considerable, and that there was a real danger that the newspaper industry might be penalised, when the legislature in fact had no such intention. Unfortunately, they had no chance whatever of carrying the amendment in this House.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty asked the Commerce Member to give an assurance that the newspaper industry would not be affected, and there would be no extra tax on it.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S ASSURANCE.

Sir George Rainy said that newsprint was defined in America and in recent Import Duty Bill in England as containing 70 per cent mechanical wood pulp. He gave the assurance that instructions would be issued to allow newsprint containing above 65 per cent. mechanical wood pulp on lower duty, but that any paper containing a proportion less than sixty-five would be rigidly asked to pay higher duty, save in exceptional cases.

The amendment of Matin Chaudhury was negatived by 53 votes against 28.

PAPER PROTECTION BILL PASSED.

Before the Assembly adjourned for lunch, the House passed the Bamboo Papen Protection Bill without division or a dissentient voice. But Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, Mr. B. N. Misra and Mr. B. Das uttered notes of warning to the industry to "behave well" and not to come again for protection at the end of seven years.

WARNING TO INDUSTRIALISTS.

Mr. B. N. Misra thought that one anna duty per pound was unnecessarily high, and the industry could not become self-supporting but would only be a drain on the public for the benefit of a few individuals.

Mr. B. Das reiterated Mr. Rangachariar's warning and suggested that in 1939, the House would be a great democratic body and so the industry must be careful.

RAPID INDIANISATION PROMISED.

Mr. Morgan on behalf of the industry gave an assurance amidst cheers that the training of Indians would be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and the industry would not shirk any enquiries as to the rapidity or the manner in which this assurance would be fulfilled.

Sir George Rainy thought the House would welcome the assurance of Mr. Morgan and said that the Government of India would institute an enquiry at the end of about thirteen months.

PROTECTION FOR GALVANISED IRON FOR A YEAR.

After lunch the question of protection for galvanised iron and steel pipes and sheets came up. This was partly discussed on the 22nd instant on resolution of Sir George Rainy, who on behalf of Government recommended continuance of protection for two years together with suggestion that this protective duty should not be reduced in the meantime unless Government was satisfied that circumstances had so changed as to render maintenance of duties at increased rates clearly unnecessary and undesirable. To this motion there was an amendment by Mr. Morgan reducing the amount to Rs. 54.

The Tariff Board had recommended 67 per ton whereas Mr. Morgan's amendment suggested 13 less.

Mr. S. C. Mitra thought that under protective tariff the country would be asked to pay more than what industry deserved and suggested that Government should seriously consider assistance to industry in form of bounty.

CHETTY IN DILEMMA.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty said that he found himself in a dilemma. Last year the Commerce Member had spoken approvingly of the bounty system. Yet this year he was raising import duties. There was no disagreement on the question of giving assistance to the industry but why should Government impose burden on the consumer beyond the needs of the industry?

The amendment of Mr. Morgan was lost without division.

ONE YEAR INSTEAD OF TWO YEARS.

Mr. B. Das then moved an amendment for giving protection not for two years but for only one year so that next year this time the Assembly might ascertain to what extent Indianisation had been made up.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed supported the amendment in the interests of the consuming public.

Mr. S. C. Jog, part author of the amendment, supported it.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty put strong plea in favour of the amendment.

Sir George Rainy accepted the amendment which was carried.

MR. DUTT'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt moved an amendment urging that before the end of March this year Tatas should give an undertaking that they would produce the whole requirements of India or allow subsidiary companies financed by Indian money to do so. He regarded the amendment as innocent and appealed to Sir George Rainy to accept it.

Mr. S. C Mitra urged Government to protect Tatas industry

Sir George Rainy opposing the amendment said that it was not possible to bind the Tatas to produce the entire requirements of India, nor would the capital be available for subsidiary companies.

The amendment was rejected.

The resolution of the Government as amended, giving protection for one year instead of two was then passed.

WORKING HOURS IN COAL MINES.

Sir Joseph Bhore moved a resolution with reference to the draft convention limiting the hours of work in coal mines adopted at the 15th session of the International Labour Conference, that Government should examine the possibility of reducing the statutory limits for hours of work in mines in India and place the results before the Assembly. He said that the Government of India's attitude regarding the convention, which applied to European countries, was for sometime one benevolent neutrality but the question of hours of employment in coal mines had been examined by the Royal Commission on Labour and a Select Committee of the Assembly in 1928. The resolution would permit of examination of these reports.

Mr. Joshi by an amendment urged that the results of the examination should be placed before the Simla Session of the Assembly.

Mr. Joshi's amendment was negatived and Sir Joseph Bhore's resolution was carried.

The Report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1929-30 was taken into consideration.

Sir George Schuster thanked the members for the assistance, while reserving his remarks.

Mr. Joshi referred to the constitutional position of the Auditor-General with regard to direct free access to the Secretary of State and wanted to know what the Government proposals were. He wanted that the chairmanship of the Committee should belong to the Opposition in the Assembly and not to the Finance Member.

Further discussion was adjourned.

The Assembly meets to-morrow. —A.P.

SIR GHULAM HUSSEIN HIDAYATULLAH.

Speaking in defence of the Finance Bill in Bombay Council.

Drop In Revenue Due To Picketing

MADRAS HOME MEMBER'S APOLOGIA FOR STRENGTHENING POLICE FORCE

INCREASED LAND REVENUE IN BUDGET ESTIMATES

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

Introducing the budget for 1932-33 in the Madras Legislative Council to-day Mr. H.G. Stokes, Finance Member made the following preliminary observations:—

So far as politics are concerned the period under review has been almost entirely covered by duration of the Irwin-Gandhi Fact. This interval which was from the outset declared by certain Congress leaders to be merely truce or Armistice has been employed by them mainly in attempting to reorganise and strengthen their organisation while keeping civil disobedience movement before the public eye by the campaign of picketing foreign cloth shops and liquor shops.

SEQUEL TO PICKETING

These activities, although ostensibly non-violent have contributed to sustain an atmosphere of turmoil and attitude of contempt for authority in existence which forced Government in 1930 to strengthen their police forces and has rendered it impossible to effect in police expenditure many economies which in quieter times might have been feasible. They have also contributed to some extent to decline in excise revenue. though, it is probable, that for this collapse we have to thank mainly the general economic depression. Now that the 'Pact' has come to an end, and although we may hope for great improvement, as labours of various Committees engaged in evolving the future constitution of India and Provinces proceed, it would certainly be unwise to base our financial expectations on too sanguine a footing. The situation, whether we regard it from agricultural and economic or from political standpoint, is not such as to justify any but the most conservative estimate of revenue and most restricted and cautious policy of expenditure.

INCREASED LAND REVENUE

Discussing the figures for 1932-33 Mr. Stoke said that Government estimated the total revenue at 1503.61 lakhs which fell short of the revised estimate for 1931-32 by 48.48 lakhs and of budget estimate of revenue for the same year by no less than 236 lakhs.

The figures disclosed slight increases under land revenue forest registration and miscellaneous departments.—A.P.

Severe Fighting In Chapei

(Continued from page 1).

was employed by a American aeroplane firm.—Reuter.

No More British Warships For Shanghai

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Replying to a question in the Commons, the Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, Lord Stanley, said that no further warships were being sent to Shanghai, but H. M. S. "Berwick", which was due to return to Britain, would be temporarily relieved by H. M. S. "Devonshire," an eight-inch gun cruiser from the Mediterranean station.—Reuter.

U. S. Attitude On Far Eastern Situation

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Washington.—The official attitude of the United States on the Far Eastern situation is summed up in the words "We stand squarely behind the policy of open door and the Nine-Power Treaty".

This statement appears in a letter written to Senator Borah by Mr. Stimson who says that the observance of treaties would have avoided the present situation and no evidence has reached the United States that compliance with them would have interfered with the protection of all legitimate foreign rights in China.

Mr. Stimson adds that the Nine-Power Treaty was made when China was attempting to develop free institutions and represented deliberate renunciation by the signatories of any policy of aggression tending to interfere with it. —Reuter.

Drop Of Rs. 15 Crores In Bombay's Foreign Trade

(Continued from page 1).

by smaller arrivals of raw cotton (—7,391 tons and —Rs. 63.22 lakhs), metals and ores (—Rs. 15.29 lakhs), motor cars, including motor waggons, cycles and parts thereof (—Rs. 10.51 lakhs), liquors (—Rs. 7.68 lakhs), wheat (—9,969 tons and —Rs. 7.6 lakhs), machinery and millwork (—7.61 lakhs) and instruments, apparatus, etc. (—Rs. 7.55 lakhs). There were however noticeable increases in the imports of Kerosine oil (+3 million gallons and +Rs. 15.16 lakhs), cotton piece goods (+ nearly 4-1/2 million yards and + Rs. 7.6 lakhs) cotton twist and yarn (+ nearly 3/4 million lb. and + Rs. 5.96 lakhs), alizarine and aniline dyes (+ Rs. 4.59 lakhs) and artificial silk piecegoods (+ over 2-1/2 million yards and + Rs. 4 lakhs). Imports of gold fell by Rs. 4.53 lakhs and Rs. 1.02 crores to Rs. 10.59 lakhs and those of silver by Rs. 62.11 lakhs and Rs. 80.42 lakhs to Rs. 11.53 lakhs as compared with the figures for January 1931 and 1930 respectively.

IMPORT DUTY.

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1,32,65,765 (of which Rs. 20,37,211 represent duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 1,08,47,204 in January 1931 and Rs. 1,21,72,029 in December 1931.

Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 2.44 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 2.12 crores, or 46 per cent. over the figures for January 1931 and of Rs. 4.46 crores, or over 64 per cent, over those for January 1930. The decrease of Rs. 2.12 crores is almost entirely due to smaller shipments of raw cotton (—34,368 tons and —Rs. 2.17 crores). Shipments of maganese ore also fell by 14,771 tons in quantity and by Rs. 4.24 lakhs in value. Exports of seeds, of the other hand, increased by Rs. 5.71 lakhs, though the quantity shipped was smaller by 12,673 tons, and those of cotton manufactures by Rs. 5.33 lakhs. Shipments of cotton twist and yarn also rose by 3/4 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 4.35 lakhs in value. Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 9.19 crores as against Rs. 32.37 lakhs in January 1931 and nill in January 1930 and those of silver to Rs. 1096 lakhs against Rs. 7,312 only and Rs. 23,41 lakhs respectively.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 24.6 lakhs as against Rs. 34.46 lakhs and Rs. 30.18 lakhs in January 1931 and 1930 respectively.

FALL OF OVER 15 CRORES IN IMPORTS

The trade statistics of the first ten months of the current financial year 1931-32 show a falling off of Rs. 15.84 crores, or nearly 26 per cent. in imports, as compared with the figures for the corresponding months of the previous year and of Rs. 39.19 crores, or 46 per cent, as compared with those for the same period of 1929-30, but an improvement of Rs. 27.95 crores, or 57 per cent. in exports, over the figures for the corresponding period of 1930-31 and of Rs. 15.06 crores, or 24 per cent. over those for the same period of 1929-30. Imports of gold fell by Rs. 6.90 crores and Rs. 6.46 to Rs. 1.52 crores and those of silver by Rs. 3.64 crores and Rs. 4.23 crores to Rs. 2.7 crores respectively. Imports of merchandise also fell by Rs. 5.26 crores and Rs. 28.46 crores to Rs. 41.43 crores. The fall of Rs. 5.26 crores over the figures for the corresponding months of 1930-31 is mainly due to smaller arrivals of cotton piecegoods (—29-1/2 million yards and —Rs. 1.38 crores), metals and ores (—Rs. 1.01 crores), sugar (—53,403 tons and —Rs. 73.55 lakhs) wheat (—34,406 tons and —Rs. 54.27 lakhs) machinery and millwork (—Rs. 43,76 lakhs) Kerosene oil (—over 8 million gls and —Rs. 43.38 lakhs) and motor cars including motor waggons cycles and parts thereof (—Rs. 31.8 lakhs). There were however noticeable increases in the imports of artificial silk piecegoods (+27-3/4 million yards and + Rs. 54.13 lakhs) raw cotton (+ 14,473 tons and + Rs. 37.55 lakhs) and alizarine and aniline dyes (+ Rs. 33.38 lakhs).

GOLD EXPORTS.

Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 45.92 crores as against Rs. 36.55 lakhs and Rs. 49.450 only in the corresponding months of the years 1930-31 and 1929-30 respectively and those of silver to Rs. 1.4 crore as against Rs. 1.75 crore and Rs. 1.26 crore respectively. Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 27 crores against Rs. 44 crores and Rs. 56.61 crores respectively. Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 27 crores against Rs. 44 crores and Rs. 56.61 crores respectively. The decrease of Rs. 17 crores over the figures for the corresponding months of the year 1930-31 is chiefly due to smaller shipments of raw cotton (—125.453 tons and Rs. 13.26 crores) seeds (—29,968 tons and Rs. 1.14 crores) hides and skins raw and tanned (—Rs. 54.86 lakhs) and maganese ore (—171,-399 tons and —Rs. 51.61 lakhs).

Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 24.44 lakhs and Rs. 1.4 crores respectively to Rs. 2.48 crores.—A.P.

Lady's Sarees Sold To Recover Fine

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

The City Magistrate has passed orders on the application made by Mr. Ramprasad directing the police to recover the fine of Rs. 200 imposed on Mrs. Vasumati Ramprasad by selling sarees attached in lieu of the fine, and return the other property attached to her husband.

Mr. Ramprasad had made an application for the return of the property attached by the police claiming that the property belonged to him.—A.P.

CABLE ITEMS

Berlin.—Big banking amalgamations are imminent, the most important of which is between the ill-fated Darnat (Darmstadter und Nazional Bank) and the Dresdner Bank with a capital of 220 million marks.—Reuter.

CITY NOTES

SECURITIES AND BANK-RATE PROSPECTS

TRAMWAYS SHOULD ABSORB SURCHARGE

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

The rupee is worth 11 as. 6.1 ps. gold or 13.06 pence to-day.

The securities market showed very good strength to-day. 3½ per cent. moved up to Rs. 59-2 and closed at Rs. 59. The market has lacked the fundamental test of strength which would have been available in a free one with forward operations as the buying pressure is not so good as the lack of selling. It is understood that the recent movement was due to special buying from some quarters and the holders of stocks have not been willing to dispose of them even at these rates. While further movement upward is not warranted, there are one or two factors that have to be taken into account.

TREASURY BILLS REJECTED.

The Government have rejected all this week's tenders for three months Treasury Bills and even for six months only Rs. 3-3/4 lakhs were accepted. Apparently they want a lower rate as is shown by the intermediate rate fixed at just over 5 per cent. for six months and over 5½ per cent. for three months bills near the open market rate for these funds. This should be a steadying factor in the securities market because much of the money released by the announcement would seek this market. The intermediate offers of Rs. 509 lakhs has enabled the Government to meet most of the week's maturities of Rs. 569 lakhs.

THAT BANK RATE.

In other countries this should lead to a fall in the Bank rate. But here conditions are different. In the first place, the Imperial Bank is working with such a low cash balance that it dare not lower the rate. Secondly, the Government will not ask it to do so as the Imperial Bank has advanced Rs. 11 crores at 7 per cent. (it might be higher now) and the lower rate would make it lose Rs. 30,000 per day. Can the rate be lowered under the circumstances? This is the natural result of the too close alliance between the credit authority and the Government.

IMPERIAL BANK SHARES STRONG.

But the Bank might consider the advantage of increasing the market quotation for 3½ per cent. and other securities. It has written down Rs. 114 lakhs on this item in December and if it can see Securities at a higher level, it holds out a prospect of better profit and higher dividends next year. That shows why Imperial shares have been in good demand with sellers scarce all the time Securities were moving up, just as they declined when the latter declined. To-day, at 935, Fully Paids are not obtainable and Contributories at about 235 were popular. There is apparently still strength in them.

PORT TRUST FINANCES.

The Bombay Port Trust budgetted for a surplus of Rs. 29,900 for 1931-32 but revised it to a deficit of Rs. 19 lakhs in spite of reduction in expenditure. Even this had to be revised again by another Rs. 4 lakhs, less revenue being realised since the revision of the budget. For the next year income has been estimated at a lower figure than this year and expenses have been cut down by Rs. 18 lakhs leaving a deficit of Rs. 3.6 lakhs. The two deficits are to be met by resort to the Revenue Reserve Fund. It must be mentioned that part of the retrenchment is unreal, being merely postponement or non-allocation of depreciation and other payments.

THE LESSON.

There is one important lesson to be learnt from these figures. What happened between the revision of the budget and its passing to-day? If the Viceroy was right in holding that trade is steadily improving, this should be reflected in the Port Trust accounts in an increase of actuals over estimates. But the fact is that actuals have made the Port Trust revise it downwards again in a few weeks.

WILL TRAMWAYS BEAR THE TAX?

It is now almost certain that the Electricity Tax has come to stay. Have you heard of any tax once imposed in India having been repealed, except the "countervailing excise duty?" As one of the signatories to the protest, the Bombay Tramways ought to set the example by absorbing the tax themselves. In other countries utility companies would never dream of paying 14 per cent. or 40 per cent. dividends. Even taking the market price, a net return of seven per cent. should appear satisfactory for such a company.

SETTING A GOOD EXAMPLE.

They would be setting a good example if they did. It will then be up to other companies such as the Bombay Suburban and mofussil ones to follow the policy. It is only those that can prove that they will make a loss by lowering the rate that can be allowed to pass on the tax. And it may be safely said that there are none such in working.

FOREIGN TRADE IN BOMBAY.

The returns of the foreign trade of Bombay are further evidence of the slackness of trade. If we omit the exports of gold which do not enter into the question, imports have fallen by 46 per cent. in two years and exports declined by 54 per cent. during the time. Both in tonnage and value there has been loss of trade and a comparison with all-India figures shows that the decline is nearly the same and there is thus no reason for deploring that Bombay business is passing away.

PROTECTION FOR BAMBOO PULP.

It is to be hoped that the Bamboo Pulp protection bill will not be passed in its present form. Sir Hari Singh Gour made a very apt and straightforward statement of our case when he said that if the European interests persist in their hostile attitude towards Indians which they have adopted all these 150 years of exploitation, India can perhaps only retaliate by saying, "You richly deserve to be expropriated." Will these interests take timely warning and adopt a saner attitude?

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION BUSY IN BRITAIN

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

A huge public movement bearing on Far East is being launched by the League of Nations Union which has convoked an emergency meeting on Saturday of the representatives from throughout the country to demand cessation of hostilities, the vindication of the League Covenant and the achievement of just settlement of the dispute.—Reuter.

THANA DICTATOR JAILED.

The "Dictator", Thana has been convicted and sentenced on Wednesday morning to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in default to suffer three months R. I. more.

A volunteer has also been convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

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NEW YORK COTTON

INCREASED SELLING PRESSURE

New York, Feb. 23.

MARKET OPENS 6 PTS. LOWER —INCREASED SELLING—LONG LIQUIDATION—FOREIGN DEMAND FALLING OFF—BURDONSOME SUPPLY—SOUTH SELLING—PRICES CLOSE 14 TO 16 PTS. DOWN.

The New York cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and weakness of Wall Street. Foreign demand is falling of and South is selling freely while speculators are unloading their long interest. In the absence of support prices gave way. The supply position is burdonsome and general trade conditions are adverse. Basis in the Southern Spot markets are firm and with sufficient carrying charges, it is anticipated that March tenders in the New York cotton market will be taken up particularly in view of easier monetary conditions.

The market opened at a decline of 7 points and ruled very steady during the early part of the session. An attempt was made to harden prices which resulted in a rally of 5 points from the opening level but it met increased selling pressure. Prices gave way and weakness of Wall Street stimulated further selling which ultimately caught stopless orders. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 14 to 16 points.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 15 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 15 points to 6.76c.

The present decline is a natural one and while we do not think it safe to follow in view of changed sentiment we think it safe to await further developments before re-entering on the constructive side. The general sentiment is inclined to look for higher prices in the long run but at the same time any important rise at this time of the year will have adverse effect on the reduction of acreage. Political situation in China is becoming very serious and needs constant watching.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 7.07 (11-12 a.m.)

New York May Lowest 6.98 (2-56 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following caple:—

New York cables: Our travelling man wires:

"Wet weather is stimulating weeds and grass and makes it difficult for the farmers to plant as extra labour is needed to prepare"

New York market declined in sympathy with weakness in Stock Exchange and heavy straddle selling; stoploss orders being reached.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Foreign demand falling off, South continuing to sell and liquidation by longs. Market needs fresh speculative support. Burdensome supplies and general trade conditions are adverse. We continue to favour selling on bulges.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 23.

March	6.77—.15
May	6.98—.14
July	7.14—.14
October	7.32—.16
December	7.50—.17
January	7.61—.12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Feb. 23.

March	6.80—.15
May	6.98—.14
Middling Spot	6.76—.15

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

March	6.87
May	7.05
July	7.21

New York Noon Call:—

March	6.87
May	7.05
July	7.21

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 23.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	30.000
Day's exports to Great Britain	21.000
Day's exports to the Continent	6.000

LINSEED OIL.
London, Feb. 23.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—Paid and Buyers 16/3 Mar./Apl.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—Paid and Buyers 17/6 May/Aug.

LINSEED.
London, Feb. 23.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) per ton,—Sellers £12:2:6 Feb/Mar.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. (Hull) per ton,—Paid £9:3:9 March.

Linseed, Bombay (London) (Hull) per ton,—Sellers £14:0:0 Feb/Mar.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

FURTHER LIQUIDATION

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

PRICES OF 1 PT. UP—FURTHER LONG LIQUIDATION—GENERAL SELLING—NEW YORK DISCOURAGING—STRADD L E SELLING ON BETTER EXCHANGE—MARKET CLOSES 10 TO 7 PTS. DOWN—MID. AMERICAN SPOT COTTON 5.91 d.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 1 point and immediately improved further 2 points on scattered short covering, but as soon as the demand was satisfied the market became dull. Later there was renewed long liquidation and local and the continental selling uncovering stop-loss orders. New York opening advices were not encouraging and then straddle selling on better sterling—Dollar cross rate and less trade calling caused further decline. The market closed quiet at a decline of 10 to 7 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.91 d.

East Indian cotton futures ruled weak and on heavy selling pressure and closed at a decline of 16 points with March 5.53 and May 5.41.

Egyptian cotton futures section was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a loss of 9 to 3 points.

HOW BEARS WERE CAUGHT?

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. in their report state that despite comparative steadiness in silver and other commodities prices eased on heavy realising influenced by the Far Eastern political situation.

Owing to better domestic spot demand the Southern basis continues firm and no selling pressure is visible on declines. With sufficient carrying charges in distant positions March tenders are expected to be readily absorbed by traders.

The present setback will afford consumers an opportunity to secure their requirements. We believe purchases must be held with patience and any change in the Far Eastern political situation or unfavourable weather conditions during the planting period will likely cause a sharp up-turn.

In 1927 when prices advanced from 12 cents to 25 cents the setbacks were more severe but the result was that the "bears" who relied on a 9 million Bales carryover were badly caught.

At the moment the fundamental factor is the low price level and not so much temporary outside influences.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

Less pressure, good Egyptian market.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Decline owing to less disposition to buy at present prices. The advance has been too rapid. "Bulls realizing to secure profits. Straddle operators selling here against purchases in New York".

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 23.

	Opening	Closing.
February, 1932	.....	5.51—.10
March, 1932	5.62	5.50—.10
April	.....	5.50—.09
May, 1932	5.62	5.51—.08
June, 1932	.....	5.52—.08
July 1932	5.63	5.53—.08
August, 1932		5.55—.08
September, 1932		5.56—.08
October, 1932	5.67	5.58—.07
November, 1932		5.60—.07
December, 1932		5.64—.07
January, 1933	5.74	5.66—.07
February, 1933		5.69—.07
Middling Spot		5.91

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 23.

March	7.33
May	7.53
July	7.70
October	7.00
November	8.04
December	8.11
January, 1933	8.16
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	7.65

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 23.

Broach fully good (Good Staple)	5.58
Broach fine (Good Staple)	5.70
Broach superfine (Good Staple)	5.82
Oomra good	5.90
Oomra fully good	6.05
Oomra fine	6.20
Bengal good	4.86
Bengal fully good	4.96
Bengal fine	5.06
Scinde fully good	4.96
Scinde fine	5.06
Scinde superfine	5.16

BANK DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Feb. 23.

Interest Day-to-Day Loans	2-3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans	3-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 Months	4-5/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 Months	4-11/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months	5-3/4 p.c.

WORLD CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN COTTON

State Of Mill Industry

According the New York Cotton Exchange Service the world consumption of American cotton during the month of January amounted to 1,055,000 bales against 932,000 for the same period last year. This shows an increase of 123,000 bales. Total consumption of American cotton from the beginning of the season to the end of January amounts 5,997,000 bales against 5,377,000 bales for the corresponding period of the last season. The net change is an improvement of about 6 lacs of bales.

There is no change in the mill situation in the United States while that in Great Britain it has improved owing to better demand from India and China. A worsening of the mill situation is reported by the Continent of Europe.

It is said that several mills are closed down in China but Indian Mills are doing fairly well and are reported free buyers of American cotton.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Feb. 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta,—

Feb-Mar. per cwt.	8/6-3/4 Paid
C & F Bombay,— Feb/Mar. per cwt,	8/7-1/4 Paid
C & F Karachi,— Feb/Mar per cwt.	8/7-1/4 Paid

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Feb. 23.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot	7

LONDON SILVER.
London, Feb. 23.

Silver.—China bought. The Continent bought and sold. Sellers holding back.

Spot	19-15/16
Forward	20-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

Bar gold fine, per oz. £5:19:1.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Feb. 23.

T.T. London on Berlin	14.59
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.60-1/2
T.T. Losdon on Brussels	24.94
T.T. London on Madrid	45.06
T.T. London on Milan	66.75
T.T. London on Berne	17.81
T.T. London on Paris	88.28
T.T. London on Prague	117.25
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.47-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Feb. 23.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	12
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	97
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loas 4 p.c.	90
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	78-1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	41
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	50-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	59
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	80-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	56-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c	99-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93-1/2

LONDON METALS.
London, Feb. 23.

Copper, braziers	52
Yellow metal	43-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	13
Corrugated, Sheets, 24 gauge	9-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	143-1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Feb. 23.

Demand Bills	3.47.00

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Feb. 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) per ton— No offer.

Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) per ton,— Sellers £14:12:6 Feb/Mar.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull/Continent)— Sellers £12:15:0 Feb/Mar.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Feb. 23.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Spot per lb. 2-3/4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, Feb. 24.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 23-2-32	8208000	7779000
Receipts yesterday 22-2-32	30000	10000
Exports to date 23-2-32	5676000	4894000
Stock at Ports 19-2-32	4810000	4025000
Stock Interior Towns 19-2-32	2080000	1557000
Stock Liverpool 19-2-32	834000	1098000
Visible Supply 19-2-32	9420000	7771000
Quantity in Sight 19-2-32	12398000	11445000
Quantity out of Sight 19-2-32	8189000	6700000

BOMBAY COTTON

SHARP RALLY IN PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 24.

MARKET OPENS QUIET—OPTION DEALERS SOLD — RENEWED BUYING—SCARCITY OF SELLERS—SUGAR MERCHANT FREE BUYER — OPTION DEALERS RE-BUY—SHARP RALLY.

The local forward cotton market again ruled strong to-day on renewed buying in spite of easier advices from American cotton exchanges. The market opened quiet at Rs. 225/8 for Broach A|M. delivery and declined to Rs. 223/12 on selling by option dealers. At the decline there was some short covering which saved prices from a further decline. There appeared important buying by Sugar merchant, which in conjunction with re-buying by option dealers resulted in a sharp rally to Rs. 230. There was utter absence of selling and owing to scarcity of contracts the market became strong. At the advance there was realising and prices eased off to Rs. 228/8 but again hardened to Rs. 229 awaiting Liverpool opening advices.

Liverpool Market was due to open at a decline of 4 points, but it opened weak at a decline of 7 points. This induced some selling in the local market and prices eased off to Rs. 227/8.

Later on there was firm buying by operators who sold in the morning. It is reported professionals have bought about 25 to 30 bales in the course of the day and with utter scarcity of offerings, and closed at about the highest level at 5-30 p.m as under:—

Broach A|M 230/8.
Oomra March 216/8.
Bengal March 193/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 24.

February	148.90—1.00
May	153.20—0.10
August	158.00—0.50

COTTON OPTIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 24.

Premium for Double Options for Broach A|M delivery to be declared on the last day of March is Rs. 17/-.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOMS RATES.
Bombay, Feb. 24.

	Sup.	Fine.		F.G. good
M.G.—				
Bengal U.P.				
Rajputana	202	197	192	188
Punjab	200	195	190	186
Oomra No. 3	210	215	211	..
Oomra No. 1	231	227	223	..
Oomra No. 2	224	220	216	..

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Feb. 24.

250 Kotak and Co., Sanam 195
100 Motiram Vaghji Sojatroad 184.
100 Viram Ludha Hingoli 207-1/2
83 Colaba Lund Anjar 233.
64 Arjan Khimji Mulkapur 209.
43 Bussan and Co., Shegaon 215.
100 Viram Ladha Miyagaon 246-1/2.
100 Motiram Vaghji Sojat road 184.
125 Raghuvanshi Mill Muthia 211.
200 Simplex Mill Shegaon 219.
100 Motiram Vaghji Punifas 196
100 G G Kesha and Co., Lasur 211.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Feb. 24.

Bengal Superfine	196
Bengal Fine	193
Bengal F.G.	190
Sindh-Punjab Fine	194
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	190
Wardha-Hingt Fine	228
Nagpur Savner Fine	228
Yeotmal Fine	213
Arvi Fine	218
Ellichpur Fine	218
Amraoti Fine	213
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	215
Mulkapur Fine	210
Khandesh Fine	209
Muthia F.G.	203
Jalna-Sailu F.G.	207
Burwah Sanavad Fine	217
Ujjan Shujaulpur Fine	243
Broach Fine	245
Punjab American	255
Punjab American mix	223-43
Cambodia	295
Miraj Sangli	250
Compta Good	265

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 24.

In sympathy with higher London and Shanghai news, over silver market ruled very steady. Maha delivery opened at Rs. 60/12 and improved annas two while Fuzem was done at Rs. 61/10. Gold Fuzem was quoted at Rs. 29/5 and Ready Gold quotations fluctuated within the range of half anna between Rs. 29-2-6 and Rs. 29/2. Sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 18-7-3. The tendency of the market is rather downward owing to improvement in sterling cross rate to 3.47-3/4.

SHARE BAZAR

FALL AND RISE IN VALUES

Bombay, Feb. 24.

ERRATIC FLUCTUATIONS—MARKET OPENS EASY—SCATTERED SELLING—IMPROVED BUYING—SHORTS COVER—PRICES RALLY.

The Share Market opened easy and under scattered selling influenced by weakness of raw cotton prices. There was further decline. Later on prices rallied on short covering and improved demand. There is no change in the general situation and with improved outlook of the cotton textile industry, chances are in favour of further gradual improvement. Bombay mills are making fair profits on their production and some of the mills who were fortunate enough to have stocks of raw cotton have improved their position materially.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 668/2 and after declining to Rs 665/- rallied to Rs. 668/12. Fa

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Feb. 24.

Bombay, Dyeing 670, 66, 68.
Century 206, 11.
Colaba 71.
Crescent 51.
Fazul. 300, 298, 303.
Indore 320-10.
Madhowji 10-8.
Nagpur 268, 70, 67, 68-2
New Great 130, 33, 36-14
Pearl 172, 71, 76, 77.
Simplex 43.
Swadeshi 201, 200.
Burma 326, 23, 26.
Hydro 115, 16.
Tram 103-12, 3-2, 3-12
Deff. 287.
Ord, 24-6, 423, 24-2 24-6.
Bundi 13-12, 14-2
Indian 163, 61, 70, 73
Katni Ord, 141-14
Alcock 90.

tal Shares opened at Rs. 302/8 and after declining to Rs. 296/4 advanced to Rs. 303/2. Nagpur mill shares were easy at Rs. 268/2 and Century mill shares closed at Rs. 211/4. New Great and Kohinoor mills Shares were in fair request. There was good demand for Indian Cement Shares which advanced to Rs. 173/2. Tata Steel Ordinary Shares fluctuated within a narrow range. Imperial Bank Shares attracted big demand and advanced to Rs. 950/-.

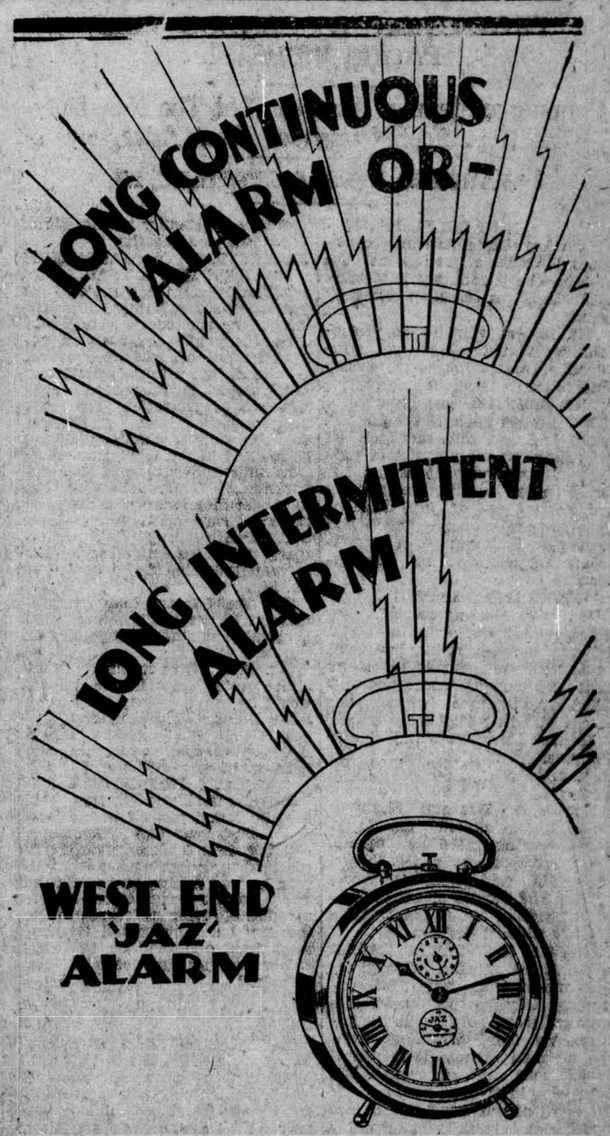
Government Securities ruled firm to-day 3½ per cent. paper opened at Rs. 58/11 and after advancing to Rs. 59/4 closed at Rs. 59. The buying was due to the rejection of Treasury Bill tenders for 3 months and lower yield for those on 6 months. The money market is also becoming easy and it is expected that the discount rate of Imperial Bank will be reduced in the near future.

MILLS.
Bombay, Feb. 24.

100 Ahm. Advance	255
50 Apollo	0/14/0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	58-12
250 Bom. Dyeing	668-12
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	211-4
500 Central India P.	415
100 Central India	263-2
100 Colaba	71-4
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	51/14
250 Currim.	30
250 David	60
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	23
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0/6/6
100 Elphinstone P.	20/12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	302-2
100 Finlay	82/8
1000 Framji Petit'	150
100 Gokak	90
1000 Hindustan	1275
100 Indore Malwa	320-10
250 Jamshed	4
59 Kastoorchand	7
100 Khatau	35
100 Kohinoor	124-6
250 Laxmi	710
100 Madhowji	10-8
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	200-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	15
1000 Morarji	310
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	135 14
100 New City	44.6
250 Pabari	92-8
250 Pearl	177-8
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	174
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	43-2
100 Swan	55
100 Swadeshi	200
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1100
1000 Western	722-8
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	62
50-25 Central	14 8
£10-5 Eastern	57/8
500 Imperial	950
500-125 Imperial Contr.	240
100-50 India	83-4
5 Union	3-1-6
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	14-2
70 Gwalior	52-8
250 Indian	173-2
100 Katni 1st P.	98/8
100 Katni 2nd P.	101
40 Katni Def.	510
100 Katni	141-14
10 Punjab P.	9/1
10 Punjab	7/10
100 Shahabad	178-12
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7.3
15 Jupiter	7
15 New India	16-2
200 Oriental	1520
10 Vulcan	4-10
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	105
1000 Andhra Val. P	930
100 Andhra Val.	710
50 Bom. Tram P.	63xd.
50 Bom. Tram	103-12
100 Tata Hydro P.	101/4
100 Tata Hydro	113-4
1000 Tata Power P	1030
1000 Tata Power	430
RAILWAYS.	
500 Adm. Prantij	665xd.
100 Amritsar Patti	85
100 Central Province	69-4
100 Dho. Barramati	74/8
100 Guzrat	42
100 Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500 Tapti Valley	596-4
MINING.	
10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	12-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	110
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-4
30 Tata Steel D.	287-8
75 TTata Steel	24-6
MISCELANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	90
250 Bom. Steam P.	190
250 Bom. Steam	173-2
50 Bom. Telephone	43
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-14-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	326-4
50 Bom. Burma New	115-5
100 Ind. Bleaching	184-6
15 Scindia	7-6
2½ per cent Government Paper	59
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	95-12

BOMBAY PRODUCE.
Bombay, Feb. 24.

Wheat May	..	4	15 6
Linseed May	..	7	7 6
Casterseed	..	42	2 0
Cottonseed	..	5	0 9
Groundnuts	..	55	8 0
Teelseed	..	7	0 0
Rapeseed	..	8	12 0
Poppyseed	..	8	12 0
Mouraseed	..	5	12 0
Myrobolams	..	21	0 0



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PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Feb. 24.

	Bales.
Khandesh	726
Central	922
Barsi Nagger	287
Hyderabad Gaorani	17
Berar	2344
Central Provinces	457
N.W. Provinces	111
Rajputana	251
Sind-Punjab	851
Broach	99
Americans	9360
Egyptians	43
Cotton	15923
	Owts.
Wheat	2334
Linseed	2005
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	920
Gingellyseeds	2223
Groundnuts	21850
Castorseeds	5484
Rice	17242
Myrabollams	3924
Cottonseeds	14124
Gram	1623
Joowar	1492
Barley	247
Bajree	654
Coal	4548 Tons

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FOR YOUR YEARLY REQUIREMENTS.
From your FIXED DEPOSIT A/c which pays you interest at the rate of 5 per cent. p. a.
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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY

TO SIGN "NATION-BUILDING" CARDS

When Gandhiji Kept Congress Waiting

SIR D. HAMILTON RECALLS ALLAHABAD INCIDENT

The "Statesman" publishes the following:—

Lady Hamilton laid the foundation-stone of the Gosaba Institute—a co-operative commonwealth in the Sunderbands, about 50 miles from Calcutta. Among interesting souvenirs placed in the foundation-stone are two bricks with the Living-stone message, 'Be Honest', with a card bearing a similar message from Mr. Gandhi.

"EXCELLENT ADVICE."

'About two years ago', said Sir Daniel Hamilton in his address. 'I wrote a letter to Mr. Gandhi giving him some excellent-advice which, however, he did not take. At the end of my letter I asked him if he would do me a favour by signing one hundred cards with his message to Congress 'Be Honest,' which I would give to a hundred young men entering the co-operation department of Government. Mr. Gandhi said he would gladly do so, but suggested that the message should be in Bengali or Hindi rather than in English.

ALLAHABAD INCIDENT.

'I had asked Mr. Gandhi to sign one rundred cards only; but, being Scottish, I thought I might get him to do something more, so I had three hundred cards printed which I sent up to him at Allahabad last cold weather. Mr. Gandhi proved to be three times better than his word, for he signed the three hundred cards straight away, and kept Congress waiting while he signed them; and I hope he will live to sign many more of these nation-building cards.'

HELP RENDERED TO 326 CENTRES IN 1931

Baby & Health Week Association's Annual Report

LADY SYKES APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO COPE WITH ACTIVITIES

The seventh annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association was held on Monday last under the presidentship of Lady Sykes. Dr. H. V. Tilak, Honorary Provincial Secretary, seconding the budget said:—

"On the side of income you will find that our principal donors have been obliged to reduce their contributions with the result that our total receipts this year are expected to be nearly Rs. 4,000 less than those of last year. We have economised to the utmost and have thus tried to balance our budget tris year. The Government have been kind to give us at a nominal rent 12 rooms in one of the Development Department Chawls on Delisle Road.

"We have thus been able to reduce our estimated expenditure by about Rs. 1,000 a year in rent. We had to make a cut of Rs. 2,000 in cinema films, models and posters—the kind of material found by experience to be very effective in spreading the message of health to the mofussil. Next year our position will be still worse if the grants are further reduced. I, therefore, take this opportunity to put forward two or three humble suggestions for the consideration of the members.

THE SUGGESTIONS.

"We have about 25 District Local Boards and 30 major municipalities in the Presidency with an yearly budget of more than 5 lakhs of rupees. One of the primary functions of these bodies is to maintain and improve the health conditions of the people in their charge. If they could be persuaded to set apart Rs. 500 only per year it is possible for them, with the help of this Association, to arrange Health Exhibitions and cinema programmes in about 15 groups of villages and thus enlighten, yearly, about 30,000 people.

"We once sent a circular over the signatures of Lady Wilson and the late Dr. Jamshyd Munsiff, the then Director of Public Health with the Government of Bombay, to all the municipalities and District Local Boards. But the response was disappointing. If we could persuade, by a personal talk, the presidents, chairmen and chief officers of these Bodies in the months of December to February they may provide grants in their budgets for health propaganda work. Even if only 10 bodies gave such grants to our Association for conducting a proportionate amount of propaganda in their areas, the income of the Association will increase by nearly Rs. 5,000 a year. I, therefore, appeal to our members to approach these persons in one or two districts every year and thus help the work of the Association in a practical way.

APPEAL TO MEMBERS.

"I also beg to appeal to our members to think of the many communal and general Trusts or Societies wielding large funds for some religious, educational or relief work. It is true the trustees are bound down by the conditions of the Trusts but if it is agreed that cleanliness and the knowledge of keeping fit are the foundation of all religions and education one should be able to influence some of these trusts to give small grants to this Association for the express purpose of conducting health propaganda among the particular community or class.

"The Association has all along been working on the principle therefore, mind if the contribunity or class is service of a part of India herself. We will not, therefore, mind if tre contributions are earmarked. Last year we wrote to 15 such Trusts, but the results were again disappointing. I, therefore, request such of our members as are in a position to influence these trustees to move in the matter.

INDUCING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

"My third request to the members is that they might induce the Insurance Companies working in India to spend money in proportion to their business on welfare work or give it to this Association inasmuch as their present and would be policy-holders are necessarily included in the general population. It is true that some of these companies issue health leaflets to their own policy holders but it happens very occasionally. They also argue that those that insure their lives are generally coming from a class that know the value of prevention.

"I have come to realise that the message of health needs to be spread to all the classes. As a matter of fact it is the well-to-do and the literate that are usually found to be more ignorant of health giving food and the value of sunshine and exercise. Better health means less diseases and deaths, and therefore less death claims. This is not merely a catch phrase but is supported with facts and figures quoted by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. This company is spending millions of dollars yearly on welfare work as a sound business proposition.

"IN THEIR INTEREST."

"Some other Insurance Companies in Europe and America are also spending large sums on this account. It is thus, in the long run, in the interest of our Insurance Companies to spend at least as much on health propaganda as they do on advertisements. I hope you will give your serious consideration to the suggestions made."

LADY SYKES' SPEECH.

Lady Sykes gave the following speech:—

You will agree that the report which we have just adopted shows satisfactory progress in all directions. This progress cannot, however, be maintained unless the funds of the Association increase to cope with the increased activity. The Bombay Government has given liberal help to the Association, in fact this grant of Rs. 10,000 is practically our only source of revenue. This year, however, the Government has been obliged to reduce the grant by half owing to financial stringency and has expressed the fear that even this may have to be still further reduced next year.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

In these circumstances, I appeal to all who are in a position to give, to contribute to the funds of the Association. I would urge you to realise the significance of this movement so forcibly brought home to us in the motto adopted by the Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children, "It is wiser to put up a fence at the top of a precipice than to maintain an ambulance at the bottom." There is no desire on my part to minimise the utility of all the measures for the cure or relief of diseases and suffering. But we cannot ignore the fact that nearly half of the diseases and suffering could have been avoided had the public been educated and convinced in the methods of disease prevention.

All measures for the cure of disease generally begin at a very late period when much of the avoidable mischief is already done. The activities of this Association on the other hand, begin at the very beginning and are therefore expected to achieve greater results at an insignificant cost.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following is the list of members for the Executive Committee for 1932:—

(1) Lady Sykes—President—Ex-officio; (2) The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona—(Ex-officio); (3) The Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, Poona—(Ex-officio); (4) Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Jnr.)—Chairman; (5) The Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, Kt.,—Hon. Treasurer; (6) The Hon'ble Sir Moulvi Raifuddin Ahmed, Kt.; (7) Mr. A. N. Surve; (8) Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole; (9) Mrs. Jankibai Bhat, Poona; (10) Mr. T. W. Johnstone; (11) Miss F. E. Hwakins; (12) Rai Saheb D. Girdharlal Mehta; (13) Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji; (14) The Hon'ble Sardar Sir Rustom Vakil, Kt.; (15) (To be recommended by the Hon. Sir Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Kt.); (16) Mr. G. K. Devadhar and (17) Dr. H. V. Tilak—Hon. Provincial Secretaries.

"PROFOUNDLY DISQUIETING"

Sir J. Simon's Lament On Shanghai Situation

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In a crowded House of Commons last night Sir John Simon making a statement on Shanghai in reply to Mr. Lansbury described the situation as profoundly disquieting, and lamented the fact that despite the League's efforts for peace the Kellogg Pact and the appointment of the Manchurian Commission, fighting was going on between two members of the League Council.

GOVERNMENT'S PRINCIPLES.

He said that the Government's principles were, firstly, to direct their full influence in support of the moral authority of the League, as the assertion of the League's principles was the best means of securing peace; secondly, Britain had from the beginning shown her readiness to tender her good offices to end the horrible conflict; thirdly, our interests in the Far East were peace and trade, and not trade at the price of boycott, or boycott of others. He added: "We have made the most complete arrangements for the security of life and property in the International Settlement."

"LEAGUE'S DUTY."

The League's duty was quickly to collect impartial information and make a report before which it was improper to pass judgment.—Reuter.

Airmen Missing For Four Days

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Athens.—Gravest fears are entertained regarding the safety of two missing airmen, Hamilton and Coupland, who disappeared four days ago between Rome and Athens, enroute to Australia.

The Greek Air Minister stated to-day that no news had been received of any strange aeroplane landing anywhere in Greece.—Reuter's Special.

PANTHERESS SHOT AT AMBALARA.

(From A Correspondent.)

AMBALARA, February 20.

Shriman Thakor Saheb Shree Kesharsinhji of Ambaliara under Mahikantha Agency on learning the appearance of panthress very near the Palace Keshar-Nivas at 2.45 p.m. to-day, went to the spot, arranged beat and shot the animal, which measured about 6ft. 1 inch.

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP

Draw For The Third Round

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Following is the draw for the third round of Rugby League Cup, to be played on March 5:—

Dewsbury versus Wakefield.
Leeds versus Weegh.
Wigan versus Halifax.
Castleford versus Swinton.
—Reuter

CONGRESS FLAGS REMOVED FROM BUILDINGS

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 23.

National flags have been removed from the buildings of Kador Municipality as also from the buildings of its schools.—A. P.

KARADI FINED RS. 1000.

Nana Makan, a Koli of Karadi, who surrendered to police on learning that the police wanted him, was charged under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act before the Jalalpore Magistrate who convicted and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 1,000 which he immediately paid. He also tendered an unqualified apology.—A. P.

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SECRETARY OF RED T. U. CONGRESS IN SEDITION CASE

C. I. D. Inspector Under Cross-Examination

The trial of Mr. V. B. Purandare, assistant secretary of the Red Trade Union Congress and the editor of the "Railway Mazdoor," commenced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday. He is charged with sedition in respect of certain articles in his journal headed "The Railway Workers and Peasantry" and "Lessons of the Russian Revolution".

Mr. M.N. Talpade, Advocate for defence.

Rao Saheb R. S. Patwardhan, C.I.D. said in his cross-examination that he did not know what imperialism and capitalism were. Replying further he said that imperialism and capitalism were two distinct categories. He did not think that Indian peasants were in the grip of money lenders.

When Mr. Talpade referred to the facts of economic exploitation as the cause of Burma rebellion, the Court said that though it might be true, economic depression existed all over the world. Granting economic conditions were bad, the Court urged that there was no ground for inciting peasants against Government.

After the cross-examination of Mr. Patwardhan, the case was adjourned to Friday.

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JANUARY CONTENTS.

The January Number contains the following original articles: Mandates at the Round Table Conference by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H.; The Cycle of Change by Sir J. C. Bose, F.R.S.; The Round Table Conference and After by Sir Albion Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; Women on the Legislatures in the New India by Radhabhai Subbarayan; A pen sketch of Gandhi by Miss N. E. Beggs, B.A. (Oxon); The British General Election by Mr. H. S. L. Polak; The Japanese Population Problem by Sir Frank Noyce, K.T., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S; The Power of the Purse by Prof. Haricharan Mukerji, M.A.; "Crucified on a Cross of Gold" by Sir Alexander Cardew; The Gaekwar of Baroda; Congress and the Round Table Conference by Mr. Richard B. Gregg; Rejection of the Finance Bill by Mr. A. Seshadry Iyengar; Vaswdatta and Upagupta; A Story by Mr. Ganga Charan Lal; Dangerous Moments in My Life by Mr. Harold Lloyd; Women in Ceylon Politics by Mr. Perry de Lanerolle, etc.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS

AMONG articles in the February Number are: Reality and Appearance by Sir Oliver Lodge; Designs of Flowers Unnamed: A Poem by Mr. Gurudas Roy; Whither Away Again? by Dr. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary; The Disarmament Conference by Mr. Sydney W. Pascall; The Spanish Republic and Its Future by Mr. Hrishikesh Roy, M.A.; All Over Again by Juliette Vellier-Duray; India and World Opinion by Dr. Lanka Sundaram; A Fireside Reverie by Mr. Glyn Barlow, The Return and the Arrest; The Lindsay Commission Report by Dr. I. S. Peter, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond); Current Poetry; and The Ceylon National Congress by Mr. Everard H. Mirando.

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Standardizing Feminine Beauty

(Continued from page 4.)

provide the world with a standard type! Take four stars of different nationalities: Lilian Harvey, Olga Baclanova, Greta Garbo, and Marlene Dietrich.

I am not concerned so much with features as with the similarity in dress, style and hair arrangement. How can they be said greatly to differ from those of Constance Bennett?

I mention her because she is typically American. Her father, Richard Bennett, is a New York stage actor. She draws £6,000 a week. She wears marvellous and expensive clothes. She has travelled everywhere, but she makes films in Hollywood. She is twenty-six and already married for a second time.

In short, she appears to me the typical American film star. But I could have mentioned the names of a dozen other American actresses who have equally slender figures, equally well-groomed hair and flawless skins, whose directors know exactly at which angle they can be photographed to give an illusion of beauty.

Marion Davies, Lilyan Tashman, Joan Crawford, Norma Shearer—the list can easily be extended.

These are the types to which directors in Germany, France, and Britain are trying to conform.

Their task is the easier because when an actress of any of these nationalities goes to Hollywood, she at once undergoes a sartorial sea-change.

The American director, always a good craftsman, though not always an artist, knows that names like Constance Bennett, Marion Davies, Norma Shearer, and Lilyan Tashman mean cash in the box-office.

What he wants is repetition of the pattern, not originality.

A striking instance of the Americanisation of an English star is Dorothy Mackaill. How shall we recognise the Yorkshire lassie as the sophisticated, "hard-boiled" woman of most of her recent roles. Take a look at her in her earlier successes. I can recall her in a Robin Hood type of costume in "The Great Divide."

Even allowing for the difference in the styles of clothes, there is a touch of British character in the earlier portrayals which is entirely lost now.

Greta Nissen is a Scandinavian star who might be American.

Claudette Colbert is French, but her American education and husband have left the imprint of the new world.

The likeness between Greta Garbo and Marlene Dietrich, one a Scandinavian, the other a German, has been talked about till it has become a commonplace.

This country does not lag behind. Tired of criticism, no doubt justly levelled, that British stars are dowdy, our directors have become keen on American dress standards.

Benita Hume, Muriel Angelus, and Joan Barry, to mention only a few of our young actresses, are learning to adopt the standard figure and an exotic ensemble.

But I think the last word in favour of the argument that national film types—and, incidentally, fashion-types—are fast becoming confused, has been said by Jean Patou.

Apparently the dress designer's search for a mannequin to represent an English type has resulted in the choice of a seventeen-year-old girl, Marie Nosotti. Delightfully English-sounding name, isn't it?

Let me hasten to add that I do not mean to imply that a common ideal of beauty among film stars is a bad thing. Far from it. What I contend is that it is hard for an actress under these circumstances to be outstanding. Having reached the high standard of dress and looks required of her, she is in danger of going no further.

It seems to me, however, that this passion for slender-limbed, even-featured, smooth-faced beauty can be overdone.

Take, for instance, Bessie Love. Once we knew and loved her in little-girl roles, when she wore plaits and gingham. Even when she was Hank in "The Broadway Melody," no attempt was made to give regularity to features essentially and attractively homely and irregular.

But take a look at her recent photographs. Bessie has gone "sophisticated." She wears a sleek coiffure and a soulful expression and her individuality is sadly jeopardised.

It was the same with Betty Balfour and Mabel Poulton. Both these British actresses are capable of clever, distinctive roles. Those who remember Mabel Poulton in "The Constant Nymph" will not forget the spiritual charm with which she invested the part of Tessa. Betty Balfour was inimitable in Cockney roles.

When I last saw both in the studio, before the platinum blonde vogue, their corn-coloured tresses and vivid make-up would have done credit to any star in Hollywood.

Elissa Landi is a striking example of how to "be yourself" in Hollywood. Never very successful on this side, she is eminently successful in "Wicked" and "The Yellow Passport."

Throughout the film Elissa is dressed and groomed to the nth degree. Yet her face retains its individuality and expressiveness and is always interesting.

Ann Harding is an American actress who is intensely individual.

America is a nation that loves to tabulate types, classify them, and bring their component parts under headings.

"The studio where my husband worked is not like that," Mrs. Leslie Howard told me on her return from Hollywood. She had been keenly interested in the production of "Devotion," in which her husband played opposite to Ann Harding. "Everything about it was friendly and cosy."

No doubt it was this warmth and cosiness that invaded the camera and the microphone. For, in spite of its far-fetched story, there is more charm and spontaneous gaiety in "Devotion" than in many a more pretentious production. It will be a sad day when the glory of Ann Harding's hair shall be subjected to a permanent wave.

Film stars march in the forefront of fashion, and women of all nations follow where they lead. It has become inevitable for the women of two continents to dress and look alike.

The film stars grow daily to dress and look more alike. But what does it matter so long as the individuality and some of the artiste still shine through the mask.—"Picture-Goer."

Swedish Prince As Stage Painter

A Swedish prince of the Bernadotte dynasty is at present engaged in painting stage decorations for a new Swedish play dealing with his ancestor, "The First Bernadotte." The author of the play is Herbert Grevenius, a talented young Swedish writer, who has dramatised the adventures of the French General, later King of Sweden under the name of Charles John XIV.

The young stage painter, Prince Sigvard, Duke of Upland, is the second son of the Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and the late Crown Princess Margaret of Connaught. There is a vein of artistic talent running in the Bernadotte dynasty. Prince William, is a first-rate painter, his uncle Prince William is a novelist and poet of repute, and his great-grandfather, King Oscar II. as well as his great-grand-uncle, King Charles XV. were poets.

CO-OPERATIVE LITERATURE

The All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association announce the publication of the first three volumes in their "Indian Co-operative Series." The first volume is "Co-operation in India" by Prof. H. L. Kaji of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, who brought out last year his "Co-operation in Bombay". The volume is divided into several sections, each dealing with different aspects of the Co-operative Movement in India. It also includes a Directory of Co-operative publications, Journals, organisations and workers. The second is a book on "Co-operative Law" by Rao Bahadur K. V. Brahma, C.I.E., of Berar, with a Foreword by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas. This volume treats the subject, unlike Mr. Calvert's well-known book, from the legal rather than the administrative point of view. The third volume of the Series is "India's Co-perative Movement in relation to a Sound National Economy" by Miss E. M. Hough, A.M., (Wash. U.S.A.) with a foreword by Prof. H. L. Kaji and an Introductory Note by the well-known Co-operator, Sir Horace Plunkett. It is a lucid examination and a critical survey of the Movement by a cultured American lady who studied the Movement first hand during her 10 months' stay in this country.

Annual Report

The annual report for the year 1931 was read at the meeting, the extracts from which are as follows:—

During the year under report the Association rendered help in various ways, to 326 centres (297 being in the Bombay Presidency and the rest outside). Of these, 67 centres were helped with the loan of the full set of our exhibits and cinema and magic lantern outfit and health literature which were sent in charge of our trained workers. 77 centres took advantage of our cinema outfit only and arranged lectures and cinema demonstrations. 26 centres were supplied with cinema films, 37 centres arranged magic lantern lectures with the help of our magic lantern outfit and sets of slides on child welfare, sanitation, water supply and preventable diseases. Slides only were supplied to 12 centres for arranging magic lantern lectures. The remaining 88 centres were supplied with free literature and circulars regarding the organization of Baby and Health Weeks and the help the Association could give to these centres. 1,95,500 leaflets in different vernaculars including Urdu and 800 coloured Baby Week propaganda posters were supplied gratis to mofussil centres for free distribution.

EXHIBITIONS & CINEMA SHOWS.

We have kept a separate record of the mill hands and their families that attended the Health and Child Welfare Exhibitions. 16 one-day exhibitions and free cinema shows were organized in Bombay and in other towns having mills and the total attendance at these shows was about 64,000.

Rs. 455-6-6 worth of cheap health literature was sold during the year under report. Sets of magic lantern slides to the value of Rs. 215-3-0 were supplied to centres in Central Provinces. Similarly models worth Rs. 562-6-0 were sold to Baby and Health Week Committee, Nowgong (Bundelkhand). We have realised Rs. 419-3-10 on the loan of our models, films and slides during this year.

THE VOLUME OF WORK.

1,200 letters were received by the Association from all parts of India and outside during the year under report from the various committees, Health Inspectors, Health Officers and individuals. The central office and the Divisional Branches sent out during the year 4,451 letters.

WORK IN THE DIVISION.

The following are abstracts of reports from some of the honorary Divisional Secretaries:—

"During the Christmas of 1930 visited Pen in Kolaba District and Malwan in Ratnagiri District and delivered lantern lectures on Flies, Tuberculosis, Food and other health subjects. Also in April 1931 a lantern lecture on Guineaworm at Indapur in Kolaba District at which Mr. Hamid Ali, Collector of the District presided."

"The Konkan Divisional Health and Child Welfare Exhibition kept me engaged from April to December and made me visit Mahabieshwar once, Poona twice and Alibag several times. In this connection I also toured in Mahad, Mangaon, Roha, Pen and Panwel talukas of the Kolaba District and had to visit again and again Thana, Kalyan, Vile Parle etc. Almost the entire correspondence relating to the exhibition was carried through the Association's office by me in Bombay from April to December 1931."

"Advantage was taken of the Gujarat Provincial Local Self-Government Conference held at Ahmedabad to carry on propaganda amongst the elect of Gujarat who were delegates to the Conference by showing them films and taking them to the Sanitary museum of the Sanitary Association in which were exhibited the whole set of our models and charts and also the models and charts of the Sanitary Association.

"Advantage was also taken of the invitation to the Sanitary Association, Ahmedabad, for arranging Health Section in the Khadi Exhibition during the Santram Centenary Celebration at Nadiad when I sent all of our models and charts and leaflets along with the models and charts and posters of the Sanitary Association and also arranged for cinema demonstrations throughout the week. As this occasion was the Centenary celebration of a very famous saint of Gujarat more than 5 lacs of people had attended the celebration from various parts of Gujarat. A very large proportion of people took advantage of the exhibition and the cinema shows. Literature was also distributed. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Gujarat Registration District and myself had been there personally."

YAMANUR FAIR.

"Once in every year is a big fair in March at Yamanur, 21 miles from Hubli. This year about 50,000 people attended this fair. There is always a fear of an outbreak of cholera during this fair. Therefore, my exhibition assistant Mr. R. G. Neelgar was sent on the 9th of March, 1931 with the magic lantern kit. Accordingly he went there and with the help of the District Local Board staff he showed the magic lantern slides on (1) Plague, (2) Malaria, (3) Cholera and (4) Guineaworm and delivered lectures on the above subjects to the large audience that gathered there. People took advantage of this demonstration which was much appreciated by them."

HEALTH AND CHILD WELFARE EXHIBITION.

The Konkan Divisional Health and Child Welfare Exhibition for the Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Bombay Suburban Districts together with the Indian States included in them, was opened by Shrimant Dowager Rani Saheb of Jamkhandi at Alibag in December last. The exhibition contained stalls devoted to health and maternity, vitamins, snakes and other useful knowledge in co-operative movement, agriculture and public health, the latter two being under the management of Government departments concerned. The second day was devoted mainly to Health Conference and Co-operative Conference and was called "The Agriculturists' Day." Medical men of distinction and highly placed Government Officers participated in the discussion and passed resolutions. The Hon. Sir G. B. Pradhan, Kt., Finance Member, distributed prizes to the winners in the sports competitions which were held in the morning.

PRINCIPAL DONORS.

The Association could not add anything to its Capital fund during this year. It now stands at Rs. 2,600. The whole amount is invested in 6½ per cent. Government Treasury Bonds, 1935. The balance on the 1st January is Rs. 1,55-15-4 and against this sum we have to pay the bills amounting to Rs. 340-3-0. So there is a net balance of Rs. 715-15-4 only for the year 1932.

Among the principal donors may be mentioned the Government of Bombay Rs. 10,000; Mr. H. E. Jones Rs. 100; The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society Rs. 500; The N. M. Wadia Charities Rs. 500 (received during the last year for the current year's expenses and shown in the last year's balance sheet); Sir Ratan Tata Charities Rs. 500; Rs. 100 from Miss V. R. B. Jeejeebhoy and the rest from other individuals and public bodies. The Association tenders its heartfelt thanks to them all. We have on our roll 82 members and affiliated bodies.

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Hunt For Congress Literature In Baroda State

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 23.

Two local police sub-inspectors proceeded late last night by motor to Dehgam in Baroda State and with the help of Baroda State police searched a house there and seized a cyclostyle machine, and Congress bulletins.

A boy was also arrested last night at Ahmedabad Station while he was posting about 40 Congress Bulletins. He arrived from Kadi in Baroda State. Two more boys were arrested this morning while they were distributing printed leaflets advocating boycott of foreign goods.

Dr. Kumarappa and two other Congress workers were released today on "parole."—A. P.

SIND HINDU CONFERENCE

KARACHI, Feb. 23.

Following the announcement of Muslim Conference under the Presidency of Sir Mahomed Iqbal to discuss separation of Sind, the Hindus are also arranging to hold their own Conference to consider the problem.

This conference has been decided to be held on 2nd and 3rd April at Karachi and Dr. Moonje has been invited to preside and Bhai Paramanand, Shangaracharya Dr. Kurtkoti, Padmaraj Jain and others will attend.—A. P.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Luxor. Lord and Lady Reading have left for Ismailia where they are expected to stay for a short time aboard Lord Inchcape's yacht before departing for London by easy stages. Lord Reading has made a good recovery. A crowd at the station bade them farewell and the carriage was filled with flowers.—Reuter.

"A SHORT-SIGHTED & SUICIDAL STEP."

E. I. C. Association's Protest Against Proposed Finance Bill

The President, the East India Cotton Association Limited, has addressed the following petition, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Association to the President and the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, in connection with Finance Bill No. 1 1932:—

"The Bill seeks to tax all transactions in cotton in Bombay for delivery in future or in other words all transactions in cotton in Bombay except those which are transactions relating to spot cotton. The Association beg to draw the attention of the Council to the result of the non-refundable duty of Re. 1 per bale on raw cotton imported into Bombay as levied by Bombay Act 20 of 1920.

"The tax proposed by the Government in the Bill before the Council is one anna per contract of 50 bales, but the present unit for a forward contract is 100 bales and it is very likely that for years to come it will be the popular unit for trading. On a 100 bales contract the stamp required, therefore, will be two annas. The Association are anxious that the Council should know that the system in vogue in the Bombay cotton market involves that in a 100 bales transaction there may be six to eight parties who may have to pass on their notes of purchase or sale or memoranda of such purchase or sale.

BURDEN ON BALE TRANSACTION.

"The burden, therefore, involved on a 100 bale transaction by the Bill before the Council will mean a cost of 12 to 16 annas per transaction to the parties concerned. It may be pointed out in this connection that cotton transactions in the Liverpool Cotton Association and the New York Cotton Exchange are liable to a Stamp Duty of a similar nature but the Association wish to point out that stamp duties in England and in America are being levied not for the purpose of general taxation at all but for the purpose of the finances of the cotton trade and of their organizations in these two countries.

"The Association beg to point out that the business which is being done in the Bombay futures market by persons who deal in forward transactions continuously, and, who are known as jobbers, is of a highly risky and technical nature requiring great experience, and, is almost a fine art, requiring the most continued vigilance by the operator in the tendency of the market from hour to hour all through the day.

ITS EFFECTS.

"The turnover of this class in a day may be a few hundred or a few thousand bales according to the persons standing and his profit or loss at the end of the day may be a few tens or hundreds of rupees depending upon his reading of the fluctuations on that day. If such a person is expected to pay the proposed tax it is not improbable that the tax payable by him on his turnover for the day may considerably reduce his comparatively small earnings of the day or substantially increase his losses on the working of the day.

"The effect of such tax would affect this class of operators to such an extent that it is not unlikely that there may be a serious set back to people engaged in this very useful task of creating and continuing the forward market. The Association wish to point that if such jobbers as referred to above find that they cannot continue in the Bombay market owing to the new impost which is proposed, there will be no option to them but to resort to transactions in unorganised markets outside this Presidency where gambling in forward tranactions is being carried on.

"A SUICIDAL STEP".

"The Association have always held the conviction that any impost on cotton either in forward or ready must be an All-India impost, and not a provincial one, as, if a provincial impost is sought to be levied it only results in driving the trade from that province to another province. The Association, therefore, submit that it is not in the interests of the Bombay Presidency to have this tax on forward trading in cotton in Bombay or Karachi or any other part of the Bombay Presidency and they beg to submit with deference that it can without exaggeration be called a short-sighted and suicidal step taken for the purpose of securing to Government a comparatively small amount by way of taxation at the expense of the welfare of the teeming agricultural population of not only this Presidency but of the whole of India.

AN ALTERNATIVE.

"The Association understand that it may be advisable for them to suggest some alternative method of raising money in view of the present financial position of the Government of Bombay. They submit that it is not for them to examine the question of the finances of the Presidency but they consider it their duty to the legislature of Bombay to submit to them in all earnestness that under the cloak of taking money out of the commercial community of Bombay and Karachi the measure will really mean a handicap on the system of marketing the produce of the cotton grower of India including the Bombay Presidency, a measure which is bound for many years to come to be reflected in the comparatively low prices available to the cotton grower for his crop.

"The Association beg to lodge their emphatic protest against the measure as introduced by the Government and to appeal to the Council to reject this Bill."

DUTY ON ELECTRICAL ENERGY

No Real Hardship Involved On B. E. S. T. Company

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The proposed duty on consumption of electrical energy in the Presidency of Bombay has given rise to a good deal of controversy. I find that the electric supply Companies and the shareholders in particular of one of these Companies have put forth with great vigour their point of view regarding this duty. That the duty will have the effect of checking the civic amenities of Bombay by retarding the progressive increase in the use of electricity is a fact which cannot be disputed by any reasonable person. But I submit that the question appears for the present to be discussed mainly from one narrow and sectional point of view, namely, the effect on the revenues of the electric supply Companies. The share-holders of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company are after all a sectional interest, and as this Company as one of the signatories to the representation of the electric supply Companies to the Government of Bombay has itself admitted, the proposed duty "will fall heavily on the middle classes and lower middle classes". The same representation also states that in the case of one of these Companies, presumably the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, there are 23,860 consumers having monthly bills of Rs. 5 or less. There are also "consumers who carefully regulate consumption to the minimum charge of Rs. 3 a month and watch their meters to ensure that this is not exceeded."

The question, in my opinion, needs to be considered from the standpoint of the consumer of electric energy in Bombay "vis a vis" the Company which is responsible for the supply of this energy. It appears to be forgotten that the bulk of the revenues of the Tramway Company is obtained from its supply business and not from its traction business. For instance, for the year ended 31st December 1930 the Company received from electric supply a gross revenue of Rs. 1,-62,70,423 and a net revenue of Rs. 52,47,141; whereas the gross revenue from traction for the same period came to Rs. 65,56,773 and the net revenue to Rs. 19,49,-315. It is, of course, not possible to estimate from the published accounts of this Company the proportion of the paid-up capital employed by the Company for its two different branches of business, but it will not be going far out of the way to assume that at least the capital employed in the traction branch is not smaller than the capital employed in the supply branch. That being so, the actual result has been that the supply side has been earning more than two-thirds of the return on the total capital employed by the Company. It is, of course, immaterial to the share-holders of the Company as to which branch contributes most to the profits of the Company, but I submit an issue of fundamental importance emerges out of the analysis of the profits of this Company, namely, that the individual consumer of electric energy in Bombay is called upon to contribute towards the upkeep of the tramway service of Bombay.

I believe it is an accepted principle adopted by Companies responsible for public utility services that the increased prosperity of the Companies should be shared by the consumers as well as by the share-holders of such Companies. In the case of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company our experience is rather unfortunate in that the consumers of the Company have not been allowed to participate in the increased profits made by the Company for the past several years. It may be noted that for the year ended 31st December 1919 the gross revenue from supply of electric energy amounted to Rs. 45,21,877 and the net revenue came to Rs. 26,93,962. Since that period the net profits have practically doubled themselves and still the consumer who has contributed towards this increased prosperity of the Company has not been allowed to participate in the shape of reduced charges on the units of electric energy consumed. Apart from this, this Company has also not acted up to a policy which is generally pursued by electric supply Companies and which finds approving endorsement in the representation submitted to the Government of Bombay. I mean "every increase in consumption brings lower tariffs within the range of practicability on the general principle that the larger the market, the lower the cost of each unit." The Bombay consumer, of course, finds this policy conveniently suspended by the Company to his disadvantage. The Company which still is being run on some antiquated ideas has very little reason to fear a check to the progressive increase in the consumption of electric energy in Bombay. When this Company charges the same minimum rate of Rs. 3 a month to the consumer of one electric lamp as also to a millionaire who uses more than Rs. 3 worth of electric energy every night, when this Company has not offered any inducement to the lower middle class people to give up other sources of illumination in favour of electric light, when this Company has not modernised its rating system in a manner that would encourage larger and more extended use of electricity, I submit, sir such a Company should be asked to mend its ways first before asking the public to believe that the proposed duty "alone" will put a check to the increasing use of electricity in Bombay. If the Company really entertains apprehensions that the operation of the proposed duty will have the effect of seriously curtailing its revenue from the supply side, I think the Company would be serving its interests best by footing the whole bill of the electricity surcharge, instead of asking its consumers to bear the burden when it has never taken care to ask the consumers to share the benefit of its prosperity in the past. The rate of 4 annas per unit charged by this Company requires a much more convincing justification than has been hitherto trotted out by this Company, and the Company must thank itself that Government have provided it with an opportunity to make amends for its continued obstinacy in not complying with the widespread public demand for the reduction in the rate per unit.—Yours, etc.,

A. D. SHROFF.

SCULLY'S 'FIANCEE' FLIES TO FRANCE

To Attend His Funeral

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Le Bourget.—A young English girl, Miss Maud Forrester, who is understood to be the fiance of the airman Scully, accompanied by the latter's brother James Scully, arrived by air from London and departed for Marseilles to attend Scully's funeral which will take place, probably, in south of France.

The Free State Minister Count O'Kelly and a group of prominent Irish residents in Paris expressed their condolence to the couple.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, February 23.

The trial of Krishna Murari and three others who were arrested under section 366 for the alleged abduction of the daughter of a high Government official in Dhantoli on 11th January last commenced in the Court of Mr. Mukerjee, Fagistrate First Class, yesday.

The prosecution has cited 29 witnesses. The case has caused a great sensation in Nagpur.

Imperial And International Communications Ltd.

BOMBAY, February 24.

The Eastern Telegraph Company, Ltd., associated with Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., Bombay has issued the following:—

Estimated Telegraph Traffic receipts for January 1932 £404411.

Estimated Telegraph Traffic receipts for 1931 £412900.

(Note—The sum of £20,000 must be deducted from the traffic receipts for January 1932 in making a comparison with January 1931 owing to changed conditions of sharing traffic.)

Rome.—Airmen Hilton and Coupland were on Monday found slightly injured. They were saved by a snow-drift after a crash on the hill-side of Ruvo Di Puglia on the evening of February 19.—Reuter.

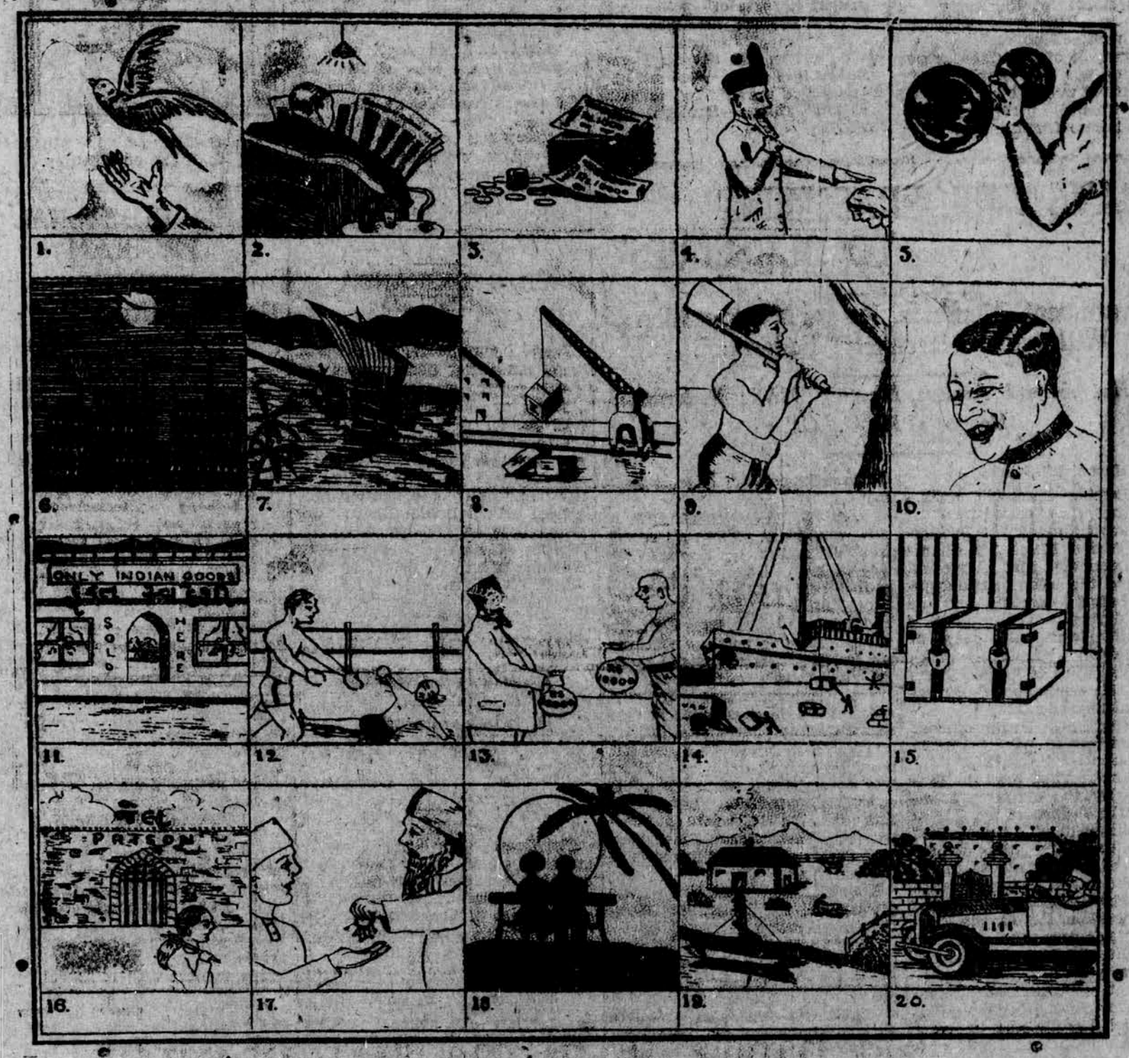
SEND IN YOUR ENTRY

CLOSING DATE
7th March 1932

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION

Rs. 1,000 For Twenty Words

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY OPENS THE DOOR TO—



1st Prize Rs. 1,000 For An All Correct Solution
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Here is a National Competition which we feel confident will appeal to every one of our readers for it illustrates a thought that is predominant in the mind of India.

What You Have To Do

You will notice the twenty pictures given above. Each picture illustrates a word. The full key to the competition is given in the twenty words which these pictures illustrate. All you have to do is to pick out the correct word for the corresponding picture. Here are the twenty words:—TRADE, INDUSTRY, CONFIDENCE, CONTENTMENT, SUCCESS, FREEDOM, AFFECTION, STRENGTH, PROSPERITY, POWER, SECURITY, BLESSING, AFFLUENCE, WEALTH, NAVIGATION, PATRIOTISM, HAPPINESS, LIBERTY, EMPLOYMENT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

RULES.

1. Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each picture and write it in clearly in the space provided.
2. Only the words in the clues must be used.
3. After you have filled in all the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS.
4. Address your entries to the
   COMPETITION MANAGER,
   HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION,
   POST BOX No. 706,
   BOMBAY.

   Or, enclose 8 annas in coins, address the envelop to "The Hindu-Muslim Unity Competition" and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or, at the "Indian Daily Mail". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
5. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
7. All entries must be received not later than the last post on 7th MARCH.
8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor can win more than one prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail".

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION COUPON

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1932

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POLICE FRUSTRATE UNEMPLOYED MISSION TO PARLIAMENT

Thirty Injured In Clash At Bristol

LONDON, Feb. 24.

A very light set-up near the Houses of Parliament last night, was the signal for policemen to draw a cordon round the Westminster District in order to restrain a thousand unemployed persons intent on interviewing certain members of the House of Commons. They were dispersed by the mounted police.

The genesis of the disorder was a meeting at the Marble Arch, where 10,000 unemployed men and women from all parts of London met and were frustrated in their attempt to form a procession with band and banners and proceed to Parliament.

BRISTOL POLICE RESORT TO BATON CHARGE.

Over 30 persons were injured including the police at Bristol, when nearly 3,000 unemployed fought a posse of police who tried to prevent them from marching through the centre of the city. Bricks and iron bars were hurled in a fierce melee in which the police were forced to make a baton-charge.—Reuter's Special.

"GRAVE EMBARRASSMENT TO OURSELVES"

Government Members Refuse Co-operation With Indian Merchants' Federation

Will Not Attend Annual Meeting While Federation Boycotts R. T. C.

("Chronicle" Special).)

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that the Government of India have informed the Federation of Indian Merchants Chambers of Commerce that they could not attend the latters annual general body's meeting to be held during the ensuing Easter holidays in view of the decision of the Federation executive to leave the Round Table Conference Sub-committees alone and asking its representative Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas not to participate in the Consultative Committee.

It will be recalled that the Finance Member, the Commerce Member and the Industries Member of the Government of India used regularly to attend the annual meetings of the Federation to exchange and adjust their views with that of the Federation. It has been the custom, too, for the Viceroy to preside over the opening day of the annual meeting every alternative year.

Last year Mahatma Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of the annual meeting and the year previous to that Lord Irwin presided.

VICEROY WILL NOT COME.

This year, according to tradition the Viceroy was expected to open the proceedings. However, the Government have now replied that they will not participate in the Federations meetings.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Deputy President of the Federation at the request of the President, Mr. Jamal Mahomed, has now convened a meeting of the General Committee on March 3 at Delhi to reconsider the question of the Federation's participation in the R. T. C. Committees. Each member body has been requested to ascertain its Committee's views re. Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas's participation and communicate to the Secretary not later than March 3rd.

RAINY'S REPLY.

Sir George Rainy in his reply, after pointing out that the time fixed for the meeting is extremely inconvenient, continues:

"On the present occasion, however, the attendance at your meetings by members of the Government of India is beset by another and much greater difficulty. We have all noted with the very greatest regret the decision taken by the Committee of your Federation that its representative, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, should decline the invitation to take part in the further progress of the Round Table Conference business as a member of the Consultative Committee. Having regard to this decision, and more particularly to the reasons on which it was based, we can only interpret the attitude of your Federation as one of non-co-operation with the present Government, of opposition to its policy, and of distrust in its motive.

GRAVE EMBARRASSMENT.

"I would ask you to appreciate what difficulties this places in the way of my colleagues and myself, as members of the Government of India, meeting your Federation and taking part in its deliberations. As long as they continue, we feel that our presence would be a cause of such a grave embarrassment to ourselves that we must with sincere regret decline your invitation.

"We regret this necessity all the more because in our view there has never been a time when the co-operation between Government and the commercial bodies—whatever their nature—has been more necessary in the interests of the country."

Enquiries show that there is no prospect of the Federation revising its executive decision.

Their prime difficulty is the resolution adopted by the last annual general body meeting of the Federation which stated:

"The Federation also resolves that in the event of Mahatma Gandhi not participating or retiring from the Round Table Conference, the delegates of this Conference will also automatically retire."

The Indian Merchants' Chamber Committee, Bombay, stating their views on the participation of R. T. C. Committees by Sir Purushottamdas drew attention of the Federation Committee to the above resolution and raised a point of order whether the Committee could ask its representatives to participate in the R. T. C. Committees while last year's resolution was not revised.

CHAMBER'S PROTEST MEETING.

The Chamber Committee also decided to hold the proposed meeting of the Bombay Merchants' Association to protest against Gandhiji's arrest on March 8. Mr. Manu Subedar, Vice-President of the Chamber, in the absence of Mr. Karanjia, the President will preside.

Bomb Thrown Into Police Outpost

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

A report has just been received saying that an unsuccessful attempt was made to throw a bomb into the Bahadurgunje Police outpost.

The bomb was thrown at a window, but it is said to have hit the wall instead. It fell outside and exploded, injuring two boys who have been removed to hospital. It is understoood that another live-bomb was found close-by. Inquiries are proceeding.—A.P.

ONE BOY INJURED.

Enquiries show that only one boy was injured in the Bahadurganj bomb explosion. The bomb found near-by is said to be of a very ordinary manufacture.—A.P.

NAVJIVAN PRESS

Asked To Deposit Rs. 2,500

NOTICE SERVED ON KEEPER IN JAIL

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

It is understood that the Government of Bombay has served a notice on Mr. Mohanlal Bhatt, keeper of Mahatma Gandhi's "Navjivan" Press and printer and publisher of Gandhiji's "Navjiwan" (weekly), who is undergoing a term of imprisonment in the Yerravda Jail to deposit securities of Rs. 2,500 each as keeper of the Press and printer and publisher.

It will be remembered that Mahatma Gandhi's "Navjivan" Press has been already sealed and taken possession of by the police and now cyclostyled "Navjivan" is being issued every week.—A.P.

MR. DEOKINANDA ARRESTED

JALGAON, Feb. 23.

(By Mail).—Mr. Deokinanda, an influential Congressman of this place, was arrested here yesterday afternoon for breach of parole.

One of the conditions of parole was that he should not transact any business in his capacity as the Chairman of the Jalgaon Municipal School Board. He was arrested here on Monday when, it is reported, he was attempting to visit one of the Municipal schools. —A.P.

THREAT OF POSTING PUNITIVE POLICE

C. P. Government's Allegations Against Congress

NAGPUR, Feb. 22.

The Central Provinces Government, in a Press communique, states that the Government regrets to observe that despite lip-service on the part of the Congress to the principle of non-violence, the Civil Disobedience movement is degenerating as before into one of violence.

At Hinganghat, Wardha District on January 19, police parties, while attempting arrests, were attacked by a cenant crowd, their lorries were obstructed and the owners threatened with vengeance. The police were pelted with stones injuring a sergeant.

At Chanda, on February 13 defiant crowds again and again obstructed the police in the execution of their duty. On the 16th a violent crowd picketed a liquor shop at Wardha and defied the orders of the Magistrate to disperse. Stones were hurled at the police, injuring seven constables, and the District Superintendent of Police was also hit on the head.

PUNITIVE POLICE FOR HINGANGHAT.

The Government has declared Hinganghat to be in a disturbed state and ordered additional police to be quartered there at the expense of the inhabitants and is considering whether similar action is not needed elsewhere in order to maintain respect for Law. In the meantime, it appeals to all who wish restoration of normal conditions to help both by abstaining from attendance at meetings which may result in breaches of peace and actively discouraging incitements to disorder.—A.P.

SIX BARRELS SINK.

DIVERS TO RECOVER GOLD WORTH £100,000.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Cherbourg.—One hundred thousand sterlings worth of gold fell into the sea here to-day. While a consignment of gold was being unloaded from Berengaria, the chain broke and six barrels sank immediately. The treasure will have to be recovered by the divers.

The total consignment consisted of 426 barrels containing gold worth about £7,000,000.—Reuter's Special.

Dr. S. K. DATTA.

R. T. C. Delegate, who returned to India on Tuesday.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Dr. Datta Urges Economic Grouping

DEALING IN POLITICAL FORMS DEPRECATED

"I think it is immaterial whether the Prime Minister is invited to pronounce a communal award or whether the problem is settled by Indians themselves, so long as it not chained up, as it were, to a political creed. This problem has nothing whatever to do with politics. It is an economic problem and should be tackled as such."

This is the view of Dr. S. K. Datta, a Delegate to the Round Table Conference, (representing the Indian Christian community), expressed in an interview with a "Bombay Chronicle" reporter. Dr. Datta who returned to India by an Italian steamer on Tuesday took an active part in the deliberations of the Minority Committee on which he was a member.

ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

"To my mind", said Dr. Datta, "the whole problem is very much an economic one because the fundamental differences that are involved in it are purely economic. Unfortunately we are not tackling this question from the economic standpoint. It is unwise and dangerous to deal with it in political forms, and such a procedure is bound to fail. The only reason why I opposed separate electorates was that it was taking us away from this fundamental economic problem."

The best way in which the communal question could be solved satisfactorily, continued Dr. Datta, was by economic grouping (vocational) in the electorates instead of grouping the minorities together to their religion and social status.

This has been his contention ever since 1922, and he personally felt that the method now adopted to settle the dispute was not at all sound. He emphasised that if the problem was going to be solved in terms of religion and social status, it would lead to a failure.

C. P. FRANCHISE COMMITTEE MEETS

No Reservation Of Seats For Muslims In Upper House

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, February 20.

The third meeting of the Local Franchise Committee held to-day under the Presidentship of Sir Arthur Nelson, Finance Member to C. P. Government considered the constitution of the Provincial and Federal Councils.

The Committee thought that persons paying Land Revenue to the extent of or in excess of Rs. 1,000 per year or paying Income-Tax on Rs. 10,000 should be eligible for election to the Upper Chamber of the Federal Council. Some members stated that Members of Provincial Councils should also be eligible for election to the Upper Chamber, irrespective of the property qualifications, but opinion on the point was equally divided. It was also agreed that there should be no reservation of seats for Muslims in the Upper House.

WIDENING OF FRANCHISE.

The construction of the Lower House or the Assembly was next discussed. It was held that the present franchise should be so widened that all those who are now voters for the Provincial Councils would be entitled to vote for the Assembly.

As regards the property qualifications of a voter for the Provincial Councils, the Committee were unanimously of opinion that the rental qualifications in Urban areas should vary from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 per annum. Rai Bahadur Nayudu then suggested an alternative scheme of universal adult suffrage with indirect voting which will be considered at the next meeting of the Committee.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN SITAPUR

Chaukidar Injured

U. P. COUNCIL PASSES GOONDAS BILL

LUCKNOW, February 23.

When speaking in defence of the C I.D. in the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day, Mr. S. T. Hollins, Inspector-General of Police mentioned that a bomb outrage occurred in Sitapur yesterday. The missile which was placed outside the residence of the headmaster of the local school and was apparently intended for him, exploded and injured the chaukidar who discovered it.

Mr. Hollins added that but for the C.I.D. activities, public servants in these Provinces would have been faced with the same danger as those in Bengal. The motion for a token cut urging a reduction of the demand for grant under this head was withdrawn.

In connection with the Sitapur bomb outrage, it is alleged that a number of students are involved in the crime. No arrests have however been made.—A.P.

GOONDAS BILL PASSED.

Most of the day was spent in the discussion of amendments to the United Provinces Goondas Bill, some of which were accepted and the Bill, as amended, was passed.—A.P.

FREE LIST UNDER IMPORT DUTIES BILL

Pearls To Be Included

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The extension of the free list under the Import Duties Bill announced by Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the Commons, besides maize, will include pearls, semi-precious stones, platinum, all animal hair, Esparto grass, potash, ores of all kinds including concentrates, sweepings, raw copper, coal and coke, Balata if of British origin and whale oil if produced in the British floating factories. Sisal hemp is not included.

MAIZE PUT ON FREE LIST.

In the Commons Mr. Neville Chamberlain announced that maize will be put on the free list under the Import Duties Bill.—Reuter's Special.

"CHEWING GUM KING" LEAVES 20 MILLION DOLLARS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Chicago.—The Chewing Gum King, Mr. William Wrigley, left 20 million dollars.—Reuter's Special.

"Mac" To Have Three Weeks' Rest

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Mr. MacDonald is leaving London on the 24th February, for three weeks' rest, at an unnamed resort in the south-west of England.—Reuter.

PATNA POLITICAL CONSPIRACY CASE

Accused Plead 'Not Guilty'

DIRECT EVIDENCE LACKING SAYS CROWN COUNSEL

PATNA, February 23.

The Sessions trial of Surajnath Chuabe and eight others in the Patna political conspiracy case opened to-day at Bankipore jail before Mr. H. R. Meredith, Additional Sessions Judge and four assessors. All the accused pleaded not guilty.

The charges framed against them alleged a conspiracy to deprive the King-Emperor of the sovereignty of British India and the possession of arms, ammunition and explosives.

The Crown Counsel, Mr. Agarwalla, opening the case, said in cases of conspiracy it was not always possible to have direct evidence, for conspirators never used to meet in public, and the Court had, therefore, to arrive at conclusions by legitimate interences drawn from the evidence on record. He then referred to the Kankarbagh murder and said that Ramlalit Singh, who had left his hostel on May 13 last year, was never seen again alive by his school-mates or others. Two hots were heard on May 15 night by the people in the vicinity of Kankarbagh, and the following morning Singh's corpse was discovered. He then briefly narrated, "inter alia", the incidents of the bomb explosion in Patna City and the arrest of Hazarilal and Chaube.

Mr. N. C. Sen of Calcutta is appearing on behalf of the accused.—A.P.

Cawnpore Millowner Jailed For A Year For Not Leaving The City

CAWNPORE, Feb. 23.

Mr. Ramrattan Gupta, a prominent piecegoods merchant, Zemindar and mill-owner and another merchant, who disobeyed the order issued under the Emergency Powers Ordinance to quit Cawnpore City, were sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.—A.P.

MISLEADING TEA LABELS

Question In Commons

LONDON, February 23.

In the House of Commons a question was raised of misleading tea labels implying Empire origin of teas whereas they were partly foreign-grown.

Mr. Runciman replied that he was unable to recommend an order under the Merchandise Marks Act in the case of blended teas owing to technical difficulties, but the use of misleading labels was an offence and interested parties might prosecute offenders.—Reuter's Special.

THE SEPARATION QUESTION

Early Election To Decide Issue Urged

MOTION WITHDRAWN IN BURMA COUNCIL

RANGOON, February 23.

Discussion on demands for grants commenced yesterday in the Burma Legislative Council and will continue during this week. Moving a nominal cut under the Home Member's demands, J. Tun Win raised a discussion about the new reforms and wanted to know from the leaders of the different parties their wishes about the dates of the forthcoming election on the question of separation, the mover informing the House that his party, the National Parliamentary Party, favoured an early election.

U. Ba Pe, leader of the People's Party, urged an early election, suggesting May as the best time, while Tharrawaddy U. Pu, leader of the Home Rule Party, favoured election in November, as the interval otherwise would be too insufficient for the parties outside the Council to organise and prepare for the election. Besides electoral rolls in the rebellion affected areas were not ready.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

The Home Member informed the House that excepting Thayetmyo, electoral rolls for all the affected areas had been prepared. As regards the fixing of a date for the election, the question was solely for the Governor's decision and not for the Local Government, but the members' views would be submitted for his consideration. On this assurance the motion was withdrawn.

U. Ba, moving another nominal cut asked the Government to cancel the notification orders under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, issued against political associations in view of the forthcoming general election.

Several members supported him.

218 ASSOCIATIONS DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

The Home Member said that 218 Associations had been declared unlawful during 1931, of which the ban against 32 had already been withdrawn.

The District authorities had already been asked to enquire about these associations and reports were now awaited.

Due regard would be taken of the members' views at the time of consideration of these reports, and the necesssary action would be taken without delay in the matter.

The motion for a cut was withdrawn.—A.P.

LEAGUE EXPENSES

£11,000,000 To The End Of 1931

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Replying to a question in the Commons the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Capt. R. A. Eden said that the expense of the League of Nations to the end of 1931 amounted to eleven million sterling of which Britain contributed approximately £1,080,000.

FRANCO-BRITISH ENTENTE

Tardieu Cabinet's Foreign Programme

PEACE THROUGH JUSTICE

Paris.—The Franco-British entente is the main plank of the new Government's foreign programme enunciated in the Chamber this afternoon. The programme endorses the recent Franco-British agreement relative to the forthcoming Lausanne Conference.

"Both desiring peace through justice, France and Britain in agreement form the strongest guarantee of both."

A further affirmation relate to the formation of an international military force which the Government claims is the only scheme submitted that can put into operation immediately.—Reuter.

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